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AND THE VALLEY ECHO

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Current Events Interpreted

Taller, But No Wiser

The human race, scientists tell us, is growing taller. Physically, that is. Last week an article in the British Medical Journal presented all the evidence, which has been generally known but scattered, compiled from studies in all countries. It relates how in the United States there has been a slight increase in growth during the last 80 years, how inhabitants of northern areas of the world are bigger than those in the south, and so forth. All this is interesting, and important. But the greater question would seem to be, has the human race grown taller in character and intelligence? With all today's failures in social and economic aspects of life, and with half the world standing ready to butcher the other half at the drop of a hat, one fears the answer would be a sad negative if character and intelligence were measurable.

The Names Won't Die

Are the old political parties dying? Senator James Hamilton Lewis says so. He says they will be replaced soon by three groups, a liberal, a conservative, and a radical party. The conservative creed, he adds, will be, "better suffer the disappointment in existing things than endure the upheaval, uncertainty and distractions in the change of things." Liberals, on the other hand, "will be for all policy that widens the opportunity for the individual." And the radicals, "to overthrow the institutions they think injurious or burdensome to the citizen." Ham Lewis' prediction will startle no one. But whatever happens, you may be sure the Democratic and Republican parties will keep their present labels.

Record Registration

Official figures on the total of registered voters in California have just come out, and predictions are that before November rolls around, an all-time record will be reached. The total now is 3,096,829, which is less than 100,000 under the high mark of November, 1934. The strength of minor parties is interesting, being listed as follows: Prohibition, 6,651; Socialist, 6,098; Progressive, 4,766; Communist, 1,095; Commonwealth 144. More than 96,000 voters declined to state any affiliation. These last are the purest strain of that gentry known as "fence sitters," the target at which all last-minute political efforts are directed.

Giant Ships for America?

America may yet build some ships larger than the Queen Mary or the Normandie. If the new maritime commission, to be appointed by the President soon, offers an adequate subsidy, the United States line will build two giant liners for which plans are already drawn. They would be 100,000 tons each, with an overall length of 1250 feet and a beam of 144 feet. They would cruise at 34 knots and would be propelled by 268,000 shaft horsepower. The grim touch is that they would be convertible into either aircraft carriers or troop ships. By telescoping the funnels, collapsing the ventilators, and lowering the masts they could provide flying fields 800 feet long and 140 feet wide. Their top speed as naval auxiliaries, would be 38 knots.

Let Old Sol Do the Work

For years men have dreamed of harnessing the sun's power, and off and on recently we have read of attempts in this direction. Now comes the news that Dr. C. G. Abbott of Smithsonian institute will display at the World Power conference an invention which he thinks will some day harness solar rays effectively enough to produce power for industry. Thus far he has been able to generate only half a horsepower by taking the suns' rays and concentrating them so they'll generate steam. His contrivance is now little more than a toy. But so was the first steam engine. In the cloudless regions of the west and south, old Sol may some day run huge power plants

DUNLAP REPORTS ON SUBSTANDARD PRUNE DIVERSION PLAN UNDERWAY

Returning from Washington, D. C., H. C. Dunlap, president of the Pacific Prune Products association, reports the practical completion of a program for the purchase and removal of a tonnage of substandard prunes from the normal channels of trade. Mr. Dunlap was one of a small delegation of prune growers recently invited to Washington to discuss the continuance of a substandard prune diversion.

Outlining the present status of the planning, Mr. Dunlap stated, "The program is divided into two sections—first, a diversion agreement similar to last year's provides for the purchase of not more than 5,000 tons of the lower quality of off-grade fruit for diversion into by-products and prune products. At the same time provision is being made for the purchase of another 5,000 tons of the better quality of offgrade fruit under a purchase docket from the surplus commodities purchase corporation. The agreement covering the first half of this program is complete and will be immediately signed by the Pacific Prune Products association. This will become operative as soon as it is returned to Washington and signed by the secretary of agriculture.

"On the second half of the program, Dunlap said "The commodities purchase docket should be completed at Washington this week. Offgrade purchases under this latter will be made through the agency of the Pacific Prune Products association. On both programs it is not anticipated at the best that acual purchase can be underaken for about a week or ten days.

"The prices to be paid to growers will have to be determnied by the varying quality of deliveries; however, during the week as the purchase docket is completed," Dunlap stated, "some announcement can be made of the range of prices. It is generally anticipated that according to size and quality prices ranging all the way from $10 to better than $70 per ton will be paid. During the week Pacific Prune Products association will be arranging receiving facilities and the manner in which offerings will be made available to growers in all districts."

In brief review of the plan Dunlap stated, "It is not anticipated that growers will realize substantially better returns on offgrade fruit, but that the sale of offgrade fruit into non-competitive channels of trade will very certainly help to sustain the market for the larger tonnage of standard fruit. The agricultural adjustment administration and the surplus commodities diversion are working overtime on many programs in a variety of agriculture. Certain phases of drought relief are present features of the work and may make for a heavy demand on the time and funds which are available."

Concluding his statement, Dunlap said, "We have secured the best possible program under the circumstances. We must work now, and it will take us a little time to develop its practical application to our industry."

Pretty Wedding United Dorothy Gilson, Schuerr

St. Mary's Catholic church in Los Gatos was the setting for a pretty wedding ceremony Tuesday morning when the Rev. Father Dunn of the Los Gatos novitiate read the marriage bans of the church that united Dorothy Agnes Gilson and Edward Thomas Schuerr.

Mrs. John Breeding was her sister's matron of honor, and Mr. Cowell of San Jose served the groom as best man.

The lovely bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gilson of Campbell. Since completing her schooling in San Jose she assisted at Mrs. Peake's tea room, and for some time has been in Clark's drug store.

Mr. Schuerr has been employed in the Swift company plant at Stockton for several years and after their honeymoon the young people will make that city their home.

Living Costs At University Favor Working Student

Berkley, Aug. 26—The student who is willing to work should have no difficulty in making his or her way through the University of California, according to Merton E. Hill, director of admissions on the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses of the university.

One of the most common questions asked by the prospective student, says Hill, is "How much will it cost me per year if I attend the university?" By referring to compiled statistics, the director of admissions is now able to answer that question.

Itemized statements of expenses have been received from 930 students and the average cost per year at the university has been found to be $445. This figure is $250 per year greater on the average than the cost of attending a junior college.

However, when information received from junior college transfers on the campus during the academic year 1935-36 was studied it showed that 68 per cent were earning all or nearly all of their expenses. The average amount earned per year was $219, or only six dollars less than the difference between the average cost of attending the university and that of attending a junior college.

HOME FROM MICHIGAN

Miss Jessie Lewis arrived home Sunday evening after a two months visit with friends and relatives at Mt. Clemens, Detroit and other points in Michigan. She says that the heat there has been very unusual and at times almost unbearable. It was hard to convince her friends there that in California wraps are needed in the evenings.

FROM DES MOINES

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Gibson of Des Moines, Ia., are expected to arrive next week and take up their residence in the Esther Petersen cottage on Winchester road. Miss Gladys Gibson has been attending summer school session and will teach English, dramatics and journalism in the local high school.

A Literary Feud Rages

Did Joaquin Miller keep a diary? The ghost of the poet of the Sierras who used to affect a flaming red miner's shirt and stomped about in boots, is today hovering over a lively literary feud. It all began the other day when a new book came out bearing the title, "Joaquin Miller; His California Diary." Said Miller's widow: "I was married to Joaquin 25 years, and he never kept a diary—he was too modest for that." Said her daughter: "It isn't papa's—it's my uncle Jimmy's." The editor, backed up by the publisher, fired right back with evidence of the book's authenticity. It has the literary world all in a fuddle.

VISITING JEFFERS'

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burkdoll and three children of Ottawa, Kans., arrived Sunday for a two weeks visit with Mr. Burkdoll's sister, Mrs. G. E. Jeffers, and family. They will enjoy a lot of sight-seeing in this part of the state during their stay here.

ENTERS COLLEGE PAC.

Murray ("Red") Cooke, who graduated from Campbell union high school this spring, will matriculate at College of Pacific in Stockton which opens Monday. Murray was an outstanding basketball player during his years at high school, and will major in physical education at the college.

FORMER RESIDENT DIES

Mrs. Loretta Fay, widow of the late James Fay, and former resident of Campbell, passed away Aug. 15 at Lyle, Wash., where she was living with one of her sons. Further details of her death could not be learned.

Lodge Funeral Held for Mrs. Ada Williams

Funeral services for Mrs. Ada Williams, who passed away Monday at the County hospital as the result of a heart ailment, were held Wednesday at 2 p. m. from the Amos Williams chapel, under the auspices of Ada Rebekah lodge. The Rev. Edwin Bowling, pastor of Campbell M. E. church, conducted the service, and interment was made in Los Gatos cemetery.

Pall bearers were all lodge brothers, and included William Coupland, T. A. Robinson, Fred E. Jones, Hans E. Hansen, Walter Smily and Roy Kosich.

Mrs. Ada Williams was born in Jamestown, Wis., in 1869. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tupper, died when she was quite young. She was raised by an older sister and sent to a private school until 1885, when she was married to Harry Williams and moved to South Dakota where her daughter Jessie was born, and later to Iowa where her two sons were born. Raymond was killed in the World war, and Frank, with whom she had lived for the past three years, resides in Campbell.

In 1907 she moved to California and made her home in Los Angeles until 11 years ago, when she moved to San Jose, later coming to Campbell where she remained until her death.

For the past six years Mrs. Williams had been a very active member of Ada Rebekah lodge, and at the time of her death was junior past noble grand. She was also a member of Ada Rebekah Stitching club and the Happy Hour club, where her kindness and generosity had made a host of friends who will miss her greatly.

Preview of Calif. Fair, Sacramento

Behind the 82nd annual California State Fair opening in Sacramento Sept. 5 is a fascinating history of the struggle to make California achieve its present rank as the leading state in the nation in point of farm income.

Forward looking 49'ers knew that the California gold rush could not go on forever. The best way to emphasize the diversity of wealth in California, these pioneers determined, was to stage a state fair. As a result, the first state fair was held in San Francisco in 1854. For five years thereafter the fair moved from town to town on its evangelizing mission until 1860 when Sacramento was chosen as the permanent site.

The 1936 exposition will be held in the park of 155 acres. There are 148 buildings, many of them of concrete, brick and steel structure. The entire plant is owed by the state and is valued at more than $2,000,000.

Commercial exhibit space was sold out and space for county displays was filled many weeks ago.

The horse racing program will be the biggest in the history of the fair. There are 500 entries.

Visitors will be greeted with a riot of color in the agricultural hall, which in the last two weeks has undergone a $10,000 decoration program. The colors will harmonize with the glittering county exhibits.

Livestock entries indicate that there will be a record number of exhibits.

Artists of world-wide fame will dsplay their canvasses in one of the west's best art exhibits. The more than 250 paintings will be under police guard.

The horse show, a nightly classic, the pioneer event of its kind on the coast, will be larger than ever. There wll be more than 300 horses in this event.

More than 150 finalists are expected to compete in the state-wide state fair amateur contest.

A high priced vaudeville program is arranged for the grandstand. Acts will be given between the horse races.

A sham battle with 1,000 soldiers participating will be staged. This will occur on National Guard day, Sept. 13.

As usual, the annual million dollar stock parade will be a feature.

Poultry exhibits are programmed to be the best in the west.

The mining industry will demonstrate with exhibits the reason for California's leadership in production of precious metals.

Horticulture and dairying, as usual, will furnish outstanding displays

As annually, schools from every section of the state will be represented in the schools exhibit building.

Women will participate in the polo games this year for the first time. There will be women's teams representing northern and southern California.

The machinery show held in the $100,000 implement building will be greater than since 1929. [illegible] not in the history of the fair.

CAMPBELL FOLLOWS COUNTY TREND IN SELECTION OF CONG'L CANDIDATES

The primary election Tuesday proved of little interest to the voters generally as indicated by the light vote, less than 50 per cent in many precincts.

As was anticipated, Lon Baker easily secured the nomination of the Republicans and John McGrath that of the Democrats, and already both sides are promising a real interesting campaign for the November 3 election.

The congressional and legislative contests in some precincts was close and give the comparative strength of candidates.

The vote by precincts in Campbell follows:

Republican, Congress			
Precincts	1	2	3
Alonzo L. Baker	63	69	108
John J. McGrath	22	17	20
Frederick Peterson	3	1	2
Assembly, 31st Dist.			
C. C. Cottrell	58	56	104
John D. Foley	28	27	21
County Committee Totals			
L. W. Armstrong			143
F. L. Callish			107
E. J. Ferguson			145
Harvey C. Miller			141
C. M. Olsen			124
H. C. Smith			270
Jos. W. Stanley			96

Democratic, Congress			
Precincts	1	2	3
John J. McGrath	61	64	56
Frederick Peterson	1	7	3
O. H. Speciale	15	7	7
Assembly			
C. C. Cottrell	38	41	37
John D. Foley	38	30	23
County Committee Totals			
W. R. Biaggi			46
T. M. Carmichael			81
W. L. Corsiglia			94
Edw. M. Fellows			93
S. F. Holstein			56
Geo. D. Lannin			144
Geo. S. Millard			81
Geo. W. Pyne			152
Phil G. Sheehy			111
Chas. D. South			117
Ed M. Thrift			132

The following named candidates from the fourth and fifth districts were elected to positions on the county central committees:

Republican, 4th district—Harvey C. Miller, E. J. Ferguson, Lewis Armstrong, Chester M. Olsen, Harry C. Smith, Frank L. Callisch.

Republican, 5th district—Lawrence E. Anderson, Frank Lee Crist, Edward P. Cashel, Oscar A. Comper, Fillmore Rowles.

Democratic, 4th district—George W. Pyne, George L. Lannin, Philip G. Sheehy, Charles D. South, Edward M. Fellows, Edgar M. Thrift.

Democratic, 5th district—Charles Moser, Clyde C. Redwine, Dr. H. M. Slater, Robert M. Miller, Alfred A. Lanz.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE THANKS CAMPBELL SUPPORTERS

The following telegram was received last evening by Harry C. Smith at the Press office:

"My deepest appreciation to you for your unfaltering support. Please thank the people of Campbell for their loyalty and splendid support.

Sincerest good wishes,
Alonzo L. Baker

Claire Atkinson To Become Bride Of H. Gardner

A wedding of interest to many Campbell friends will occur Saturday evening at the Trinity Episcopal church in San Jose when Harold Gardner and Claire Atkinson will pledge their vows.

Miss Atkinson is a very popular member of the younger social set in San Jose, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Atkinson, and Harold is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Gardner of Campbell. He has been connected with Hale's store for several years, where he now holds a responsible position in the men's department.

Night Ball Club Exhibition Play Friday Evening

The Campbell All-Star night ballers will play the Los Gatos Firemen under the spotlight in Los Gatos Friday evening in an exhibition game.

The Campbell line-up will bat in the following order:

Al Frank, ss; Bud Bachman, lf; Glen DuBois, cf; Ken Gray, 2b; Dan Furtado, 3b; Jack Murdock, p; Bob McEuen, rf; Lloyd Nelson, 1b; Lym Feathers, c; Joseph Marshall, buck short.

Shumway Opens R. E. Office Here

Charles Shumway has opened a real estate office in his building next the Press office and hung out his sign for all lines of real estate deals.

Mr. Shumway has had considerable experience in realty brokerage and while conducting his San Jose office secured much of his business from this section.

AT W. H. STRAYS'

Miss Ella Hutchins of Kansas City, who has been visiting friends at Glen Erie, is the house guest of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stray this week. With her are mutual friends, Mrs. Porter Graves and daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoselcus of Woodland.

BRIDGE PARTY

Mrs. Frank R. Anderson entertained at bridge last Wednesday evening. Guests included Mrs. P. H. Dunlap, Mrs. Wilmay Lea, Mrs. Anna Bachman, Mrs. Herbert Gardner, Mrs. Albert West, Mrs. Lillian Ohlen and Miss Gertrude Boehme.

SAN FRANCISC TRIP

Mrs. J. D. Blaine and Miss Laura Blaine shopped in San Francisco Tuesday. Miss Laura went on to Sacramento to visit a friend for the remainder of the week.

TUESDAY IN CITY

Misses Dorothy and Gladys Merriman and Mrs. Ellen Mills spent Tuesday in San Francisco.

Arabian Horses To Participate In State Fairs

Pomona, Aug. 25—Twelve of the trained Arabian horses at the W. K. Kellogg Institute of Animal Husbandry, of the University of California, will participate in three fairs in the northwest this fall. The Arabians will appear in horse shows at the Oregon state fair, at Salem, during the week of Sept. 7; at the state fair at Yakima, Washington, during the following week, and at the state fair at Puyalup, Wash., during the week of Sept. 21.

The horses to make the trip will include the liberty drill team of eight horses, and four "high school" horses. Manager H. H. Reese also stated that eight Shetland ponies will be taken along with which to stage chariot races.

VACATION ENDED

The Rev. Edwin Bowling family and Miss Madeline Byrnes returned from Long Beach Saturday after an enjoyable three-weeks vacation. During their visit they stayed at the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Laughlin, who were on a visit east. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin were in Campbell Monday on their way home from their trip. They were accompanied south by a sister, Miss Margaret Bowling, who will remain with them for a time.

MOVES TO CAMPBELL

The F. L. Embrey family are moving into the Ethel Davis house on North First street. Mr. Embrey, who is operating the beauty parlor in the Orie Grizzle barber shop, comes here from Lindsay, where he ran the Lindsay hotel shop.

Current Events IN REVIEW by Edward W. Pickard

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President Denounces War in Chautauqua Speech

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT was at his best as a radio orator when he addressed the summer camp at Chautauqua, N. Y., on foreign relations. He expressed his deep concern about tendencies in other parts of the world and spoke bitterly about the violation of both the letter and the spirit of international agreements "without regard to the simple principles of honor."

President Roosevelt

"Our closest neighbors are good neighbors," the President said. "If there are remoter nations that wish us not good but ill, they know that we are strong; they know that we can and will defend ourself and defend our neighborhood."

Mr. Roosevelt said he had seen war on land and sea.

"I have seen blood running from the wounded," he said. "I have seen men coughing out their gassed lungs. I have seen the dead in the mud. I have seen cities destroyed. I have seen 200 limping, exhausted men come out of line—the survivors of a regiment of 1,000 who went forward forty-eight hours before. I have seen children starving. I have seen the agonies of mothers and wives. I hate war!"

Germans felt that Mr. Roosevelt's speech was aimed at them and resented his criticism. A Mexico City newspaper saw in it evidence that the Monroe doctrine was to be revived. The press of Buenos Aires warmly applauded the address, one journal saying:

"Without the intention of making a parallel between discourses recently heard from Rome or from Berlin and which proclaimed violence and expansion as the two sole aims of the modern states, we recommend reading this dignified and sincere Roosevelt speech, ennobled by the spontaneity of human content and with which Roosevelt raised his figure above the stature of all dictators."

Wheat Supply Adequate, Says Federal Report

THERE is enough wheat in the United States for the usual domestic requirements of the season of 1936-37, according to the midsummer report of the bureau of agricultural economics, but the supply of red spring wheat and durum is short and consequently importation of those varieties will be continued. The amount, however, will not be large, Secretary Wallace stated.

"It is probable the spring wheat mills in the 1936-'37 season will use a larger percentage of hard red winter and Pacific northwest wheat than last year," said the report. "A larger than usual quantity of soft red winter wheat is also likely to be used in bread flour. As a result, imports of milling wheat may be less than in 1935."

Wheat prices in the United States may be expected to average about as high relative to world price levels as during the 1935-'36 season, when the price of No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City was 15 cents over Liverpool, the bureau said. During the last three years short crops together with other influences resulted in wheat prices in the United States being maintained unusually high relative to the world market price.

"Farm prices probably have been 20 cents to 30 cents higher than might have been expected with more nearly normal yields in the United States," the report continued. "A return of average or greater than average yields in the United States would result in an export surplus and prices would adjust toward an export basis.

"The acreage seeded for the 1936 crop, 74,000,000 acres, was the second largest in history, and seedings as large for the 1937 crop would produce fully enough wheat for total domestic utilization even if yields should turn out to be one-fourth below average."

San Sebastian Shelled, Hostages Are Slain

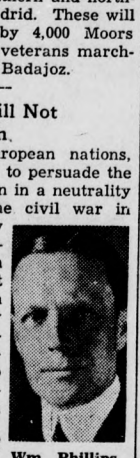
DISPATCHES from the French border said Spanish rebel warships finally had begun the long threatened bombardment of San Sebastian and Irun, and that the loyalists were carrying out the threatened execution of the 1,900 Fascist hostages they were holding there. The battleship Espana fired a lot of heavy shells toward Fort Guadalupe but for a time at least was apparently not trying to hit that stronghold because many of their sympathizers were held prisoners in the fort. The Guadalupe garrison was hesitant in returning the fire for fear that shells would fall on French territory. Already the French government was angered by the dropping of bombs on French border towns, though it was disputed whether they came from loyalist or rebel planes.

Virgilio Cabanellas

The Fascists captured the important town of Badajoz, near the Portuguese border, at the point of the bayonet, and were reported to have executed 1,500 government adherents taken there. The rebels also reported a victory near Zaragoza after a bloody battle. General Franco met General Mola and "President" Virgilio Cabanellas at the northern rebel headquarters in Burgos and planned for further advances of their southern and northern columns on Madrid. These will be supplemented by 4,000 Moors and foreign legion veterans marching eastward from Badajoz.

United States Will Not Interfere in Spain

EFFORTS of European nations, notably France, to persuade the United States to join in a neutrality pact concerning the civil war in Spain are not likely to succeed. However it is the intention of our government not to interfere in the situation in any way whatsoever. Instructions to this effect were sent to all American representatives in Spain by William Phillips, acting secretary of state. While asserting that the American neutrality law prohibiting assistance to warring nations does not apply to the Spanish civil war, Mr. Phillips said that the United States intended to conform with its "well established policy of noninterference with internal affairs in other countries, either in time of peace or civil strife."



Wm. Phillips

Most of the nations invited to participate in the non-intervention agreement were willing, but Germany temporarily blocked the plan by announcing that its answer would be delayed until Madrid gave a satisfactory reply to German protests regarding the execution of four German nationals in Barcelona. France set August 17 as the deadline for completion of the agreement, and it was expected that, if general neutrality failed, the French government would lend aid to the Leftist government at Madrid.

American Ambassador Bowers abandoned his "floating embassy" aboard the coast guard cutter Cayuga and went ashore at St. Jean de Luz, France, by advice of the Department of State in Washington. According to the Army and Navy Journal, Mr. Bowers had tried to assume the role of commander of the American fleet in Spanish waters, and when the officers politely told him they took orders only from the Navy and Treasury departments or the President, he protested hotly to Washington, with the result recorded above. Meanwhile the embassy in Madrid has been in charge of Eric C. Wendelin, the young third secretary, who has handled its affairs skilfully and has evacuated most of the Americans from the city.

Father Coughlin's Group Indorses Lemke

FOLLOWING the recommendation of Father Charles E. Coughlin, the National Union for Social Justice, in convention in Cleveland, indorsed the candidacy of Representatives Lemke and O'Brien, heads of the Union party ticket. But, also on the advice of the priest, the Lemke platform was not indorsed. The 25,000 members of the N. U. S. J. present enthusiastically and unanimously elected Father Coughlin president of the organization. Lemke and O'Brien both appeared before the convention, delivered speeches and were given a rousing reception.

The final episode of the meeting of the Coughlinites was sensational. The militant priest was delivering a dramatic address before a vast throng in the Cleveland municipal stadium when suddenly he faltered, begged pardon and announced weakly that he could not finish because of illness. He was half carried to a car that hurried him to his hotel. There it was said his indisposition, due to the heat and overwork, was not serious, and next day he returned to Detroit.

Railroads Seek Increase in Freight Rates

LEADING officials of Class I railroads, meeting in Washington, voted to petition the interstate commerce commission for an advance in freight rates to replace the temporary surcharges which expire at the end of this year, and to meet the rising expenses of the roads.

The petition also will ask the commission to give the railroads relief on the long and short haul clauses in the various commodity classifications.

No New Taxes Promise for Coming Year

FOLLOWING a conference of President Roosevelt, Chairman Harrison of the senate finance committee, Chairman Doughton of the house ways and means committee and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, the administration's fiscal program for the coming year was thus outlined:

1. Assurance that no request will be made to the next congress for the levying of additional taxes or increase of present tax rates.
2. Launching of an immediate study by treasury and congressional tax consultants of present revenue laws as a basis for recommendations to the next congress for elimination of inequitable taxes, especially those unfair "to consumers or to trade."
3. Treasury assurance that "with continued recovery" the revenue yield is approaching the point where it will cover government costs and provide a surplus for reduction of the public debt.

Commodity Exchange Act Attacked in Court

AN EQUITY suit attacking the constitutionality of the commodity exchange act, chiefly on the ground that it seeks to regulate intrastate rather than interstate commerce in violation to the Constitution, was filed in the federal district court in Chicago.

The suit was instituted by William S. Moore, a member of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, and names the exchange, its board of directors, and the following as defendants: Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture; Leslie A. Fitz, supervisor of the commodity exchange administration in Chicago; Daniel C. Roper, secretary of commerce; Homer S. Cummings, United States attorney general; Michael L. Igoe, United States district attorney of the northern Illinois district, and Ernest J. Kruetgen, Chicago postmaster.

In his petition Mr. Moore asked that the commodity exchange act be declared unconstitutional, void, and unenforceable.

Reds Waging War to Win America, Says Hobson

ADMIRAL RICHMOND P. HOBSON, now head of the Public Welfare association of New York, told the National Conference of Clergymen and Laymen at Asheville that Comintern, the international Communist propaganda agency, is waging "scientific warfare" to gain control of the United States. He said the board of strategy of his association, after exhaustive studies, has collected evidence that a competent Communist general staff has been at work and has succeeded to the extent of casting widespread doubt on the Constitution and bringing discredit on the Supreme court.

John A. Lyon, New York attorney and a leading Methodist layman, supported Admiral Hobson by citing the success of pacifism throughout Methodist youth organizations.

Migration From Drouth States Is Urged

DR. C. W. THORNTHWAITE, former climatologist of the University of Oklahoma, has made a study of the drouth area of the Great Plains, and his interesting conclusions are published by the University of Pennsylvania. Briefly, Thornthwaite recommends that 59,000 migrate from the farms of the damaged region. He contends that wind erosion has damaged 65 per cent of the plains region, extending from the Canadian border into the Texas panhandle. A long range government program for the return of millions of acres of wheat land to its native sod, he says, might be the only means of checking the devastating dust storms.

Observing that long dry spells have been frequent in the history of the plains, Thornthwaite predicts that "the present drouth might be prolonged for 20 or more years."

The weather expert estimates that a minimum of 12,610 families should move out of Montana, the state in which he reports the greatest "surplus population." He urges a migration of 12,200 families from Texas and 7,360 from North Dakota. Heavy removals also are suggested for South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, and Colorado.

Borah and Robinson Are Renominated for Senate

TWO veterans of the senate, William E. Borah of Idaho, Republican, and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democrat and majority leader, won their fights for renomination without much difficulty. Borah defeated Byron Defenbach, who was backed by the Townsendites. His Democratic opponent at the polls in November will be Gov. C. Ben Ross.

In the Presidential contest the American Federation of Labor, as an organization, will maintain its traditional non-partisan policy, according to the firm declaration of President William Green. The federation, said he, is not in the Non-Partisan Labor league, which is backing President Roosevelt. "We will not formally indorse any candidate this fall," Mr. Green continued. "Our non-partisan committee will merely prepare parallel reports on the labor records of the two chief candidates and of the platforms. We will send out all data to our membership. They will have to make up their own minds."

HIS MOTHER BELIEVED IN HIM!

Three years ago, although innocent of any crime, William O. Dulin, now 26, preferred going to San Quentin for the rest of his life to permitting his mother to give testimony he believed would surely bring down upon her the terrible vengeance of two other men. Dulin was convicted of the murder of Mickey Erno, prizefighter, despite the fact that Fred Hayes insisted that the murder was a lone job committed by himself. After the murder of Erno, Hayes visited Dulin. On the strength of that visit, police arrested Dulin. A chain of events later proved to the authorities that Dulin was innocent and he was subsequently released. Photo shows Dulin and his mother, Mrs. Ida Dulin.

THEY'LL DEFEND DRILL TEAM TITLE

A four-day celebration, marking the 86th birthday of the State of California, will be staged by Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, who will come from every part of the State to participate in their traditional Admission Day fete to be held in Oakland, September 6 to 9. Photo shows Native Daughters Ethel Norton, Viola Paone (center) and Gertrude Arnstein, members of Twin Peaks Parlor Drill team, San Francisco, who will help defend the title for the best drill team, won by Twin Pearks Parlor in 1934.

Sheriff's Aide

Lillian Copeland, former Olympic discus champion, looks over the equipment of her new profession. She has just been appointed a deputy sheriff of Los Angeles County. Her principal duties will be investigation and escort duty for women prisoners.

Thwart Prison Break

Folsom.—What might have been a repetition of the bloody Thanksgiving Day riot of 1927 was thwarted with the discovery of four guns and more than 100 rounds of ammunition at Folsom prison. Seven convicts were placed in solitary confinement on suspicion of having a part in the conspiracy to stage a major prison break.

Los Angeles.—Charles W. Wheeler, 61-year-old veteran of the Spanish-American and World Wars, is cutting his third set of teeth.

76-Year-Old Swimmer

Mrs. Anna Van Skike of Venice, Calif., recently celebrated her 76th birthday. On each birthday since the age of 61, she has made the date memorable by taking a 10-mile ocean swim. Photo shows Mrs. Van Skike being congratulated after her latest 10-mile swim at Venice. Her time, 17 hours, 15 minutes.

Pear Strike Ended

The Lake County pear packers' strike ended last week after strikers' demands for a pay raise of one cent per box was granted by directors of the Lake County fruit exchange. About 750 packers, who will receive seven cents a box for wrapped fruit, returned to the sheds

CALIFORNIA News of the Week

Dedicate New Swimming Pool

Red Bluff.—A new $14,000 municipal swimming pool has been opened here. The pool is 150 feet long, 60 feet wide, and has a depth of from thirty inches to ten feet.

Capital City Gets Labor Convention

Sacramento.—This city has been selected for the 1936 convention of the California State Federation of Labor. The conclave, which will attract about 1,000 labor delegates, will open on Monday, September 14, and will be in session for the entire week.

State Leads In Sales Tax

Sacramento.—California has the highest per capita collection of sales taxes in the nation, indicating greater purchasing power and more efficient auditing methods, according to T. H. Mugford, chief of the State sales tax division. Last year the per capita collection of sales taxes in the State was $11.69.

City Battles Weeds

Orland.—Over 6,000 gallons of fuel oil have been used here this year in puncture vine control work. A campaign for eradication of all noxious weeds in the town on both city and private property is expected next year, under an ordinance to be passed by the city council.

Fires Kill 10,000 Quail

Woodland.—At least 10,000 young quail have perished in a recent series of fires in the hills of northwestern Yolo County and southwestern Colusa County, according to the estimate of game wardens. When the young quail are menaced by fire they run into the tall grass and are easy victims of the flames.

Mono Officials Face Liquor Charges

Stockton.—Postmaster A. A. Pitts of Topaz and Justice of the Peace Roy Tracy of Coleville, both in Mono County, have been arrested on liquor charges by officers operating out of Stockton. Postmaster Pitts, also a Mono County grand juror, is charged with operating two stills. Justice of the Peace Tracy is charged with selling liquor to Indians and also with selling hard liquors on a beer license.

River Dam Work Delayed

Washington.—Army engineers announced that construction of hydraulic mining debris dams on the Yuba, Bear and American rivers would be held up pending negotiation of storage rentals sufficient to amortize the cost in 20 years. "Until local interests have given assurances of utilizing the space sufficient to amortize the cost we will not proceed with the four dams," a spokesman said.

Fewer Forest Fires

San Francisco.—Fire burned over 7,140 acres of publicly and privately owned lands within the borders of California's eighteen national forests during the first seven months of this year. This total is 1,984 acres less than for the same period in 1935. Total number of fires to July 31 was 640 this year, 202 less than on the same date last year, according to Regional Forester S. B. Show.

Want Anti-Aircraft Artillery

San Francisco.—Declaring San Francisco "literally at the mercy of an aerial attack," the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has launched a campaign to obtain at least one National Guard anti-aircraft artillery regiment to guard the city. The new transbay and Golden Gate bridges were cited as particularly vulnerable to aerial bombs.

Apply For Federal Grants

Washington.—Applications from three California communities for Federal grants totaling $233,048 to be applied on improvements estimated to cost $517,888, were received by the Public Works Administration, as follows: San Diego, grant of $45,000 to apply on reservoir to cost $100,000 Newport Beach, grant of $152,000 on disposal plant costing $337,780, and Springville, grant of $36,048 on an $80,108 hospital.

24 Counties Drop Relief

Sacramento.—Twenty-four of California's fifty-eight counties were without a single case of direct relief at the start of August, according to State Controller Ray L. Riley. The reliefless counties were Alpine, Amador, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Inyo, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Marin, Mono, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, San Benito, Sierra, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo and Yuba.

Home Building Boom

San Bernardino.—Sixty-five new homes with a total value of $200,000 are under construction here.

Oil Production Drops

Los Angeles.—A reduction of nearly 50 per cent in the producing capacity of California oil fields since a year ago was disclosed in a report by J. R. Pemberton, State oil umpire. In mid-year of 1935, the estimated potential output was 1,723,941 barrels daily; in June, 1936, the estimate was 967,837 barrels.

Gunlock Ranch

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

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SYNOPSIS

Sleepy Cat, desert town of the Southwest, is celebrating the Fourth of July. Jane Van Tambel, beautiful daughter of Gus Van Tambel, hated owner of Gunlock ranch, has arrived from the East for the first time. She watches the Frontier Day celebration in company with Dr. Carpy, crusty, tender-hearted friend of the community. Henry Sawdy of the Circle Dot ranch, tricked in a fake horse race the day before by Dave McCrossen, foreman at Gunlock, plans revenge. He enters Bill Denison, a handsome young Texas wrangler, in the rodeo which McCrossen is favored to win, and lays heavy bets on him with Harry Boland, saloonkeeper and crony of McCrossen. Unknown to the crowd, Denison is a champion horseman. McCrossen and the young stranger tie in the various events. Denison drops a cigarette carelessly, and it is proposed that he try to pick it up riding full tilt. Racing down the track, Denison picks up the cigarette, Boland and the Gunlock ranch followers protest to Bill Pardaloe, ex-sheriff and one of the judges, but the verdict goes to Denison when McCrossen refuses to attempt the stunt. Entreated by the crowd, Denison agrees to perform another trick.

CHAPTER II—Continued

—3—

When the track was cleared and the men were again seated, the portly spieler continued: "To show there was no trick in the cigarette ride, and to show there's no collusion, I'll ask any lady in the audience to throw any little personal ornament of wear out on the track. That young lady next to Dr. Carpy"—he pointed—"isn't that a small bracelet I see on her left arm? Just the thing. Lady, if you'd lend us that bracelet for a minute, we'll show you some ridin'."

Sawdy was addressing Jane.

"Oh, I won't do it!" exclaimed Jane.

Sawdy looked pained, but kept his eye fixed on the bracelet. "Go ahead, girl, throw it out!" suggested Carpy.

"Never! The pony might step on it!" protested Jane.

Vexed, but unwilling to ignore the growing clamor of the spectators, Jane rose reluctantly, passed the slender gold band over her wrist, and, pausing for an awkward feminine throw, flung it out ungraciously on the track. The crowd applauded. Jane blushed.

The bracelet fell close to the grandstand side of the track. Sawdy thought too close, but the wrangler, riding over, nodded that he could make it.

The wrangler wheeled his horse, and cantered down the track. Wheeling again, he patted his pony's neck and headed up toward the grandstand. Again the pony took the quirt, leaped ahead, and, with the onlookers mostly standing to see and holding their breath, the wrangler dashed for the bracelet.

Once more he swung over to the right of his saddle till he could trail his hand easily along in the dust of the track. With eyes straining and every nerve taut, the wrangler, sighting the shining object, struck for it. At the same instant, out of perfect silence a sudden vicious yell rang from somewhere about the grandstand. The pony, startled, sprang straight sidewise, throwing his rider head first into the dust, and bolted across the track, dragging the wrangler, caught by one foot in the stirrup.

A murmur rose, breaking into cries of anger and shame.

The pony headed for the inside guard rail of the track fence.

But while the panicky spectators stared, speechless, the wrangler, dragged along at breakneck speed, shook loose his foot and, rolling with the momentum over and over on the track, sprang to his feet, covered with dust. The bolting pony cleared the fence and dashed across the field.

The angry wrangler steadied himself after a step or two, his eyes roving over the faces before him, striving to catch his breath. With his quirt still hanging from his wrist, his hair rumpled and his bronzed features dust-smeared, his shirt torn half off his back, and breathing hard and fast, he stood eyeing the crowd and raised his voice in a loud clear drawl:

"If the calf that just bellowed for milk isn't too much of a coward to walk down here, I'll agree to bottle-feed him with a quirt."

There were a few applauding laughs, many murmurs, and a general feeling of uneasiness among the spectators.

Suddenly from the midst of a riot of men talking at the end of the grandstand near Jane came a clash of angry voices. The next instant a bald-headed man with keen gray eyes and a dyed mustache, scattering onlookers right and left, pushed his way out of the gathering crowd and, stretching out his arm, yelled at the three Circle Dot cowmen standing on the track beside the contrite pony. "Look-a-here, Texas!" yelled the bald-head, beckoning. "Come here, you! You too, Lefever! Quick!"

"It's Jake Spotts," said the excited Sawdy. "Come on, boys!" With Lefever, and followed by the wrangler, Sawdy hurried to the irate barber's side.

"There's the skunk that yelled," cried Spotts, almost beside himself as he pushed the wrangler forward, and pointed, "That yellow-faced skunk right there, Barney Rebstock!"

"You're a liar," shouted the man accused, a slender, shrill-voiced, sharp-faced ranch hand. "I never did it."

A long-haired, mild voiced Indian standing near him spoke up: "Yes, you did. I stood right behind you."

Jane was sitting so close to the altercation she could have touched the nearest man. She rose in alarm. Dr. Carpy pushed her to his other side. She heard Sawdy thunder, "No more lyin', Barney! There's two witnesses."

That was almost all she could remember. There were a few more sharp words. Then the dusty wrangler, shortening his quirt, sprang at Rebstock, knocked off his hat with one hand, and with the other brought the heavy handle down on Rebstock's forehead.

There was instant uproar. McCrossen sprang forward to defend Rebstock. He was too late. His hand slipped to his gun holster. Carpy, jumping up, stood almost over the brawlers. "Hold on, there! Hold on!" he thundered. "The first man that draws a gun here, I'll run out of Sleepy Cat!"

Dr. Carpy was the only man in Sleepy Cat who could have done it. But his word was the last word in Sleepy Cat. No one cared to face his wrath. He turned to Jane. "Don't be frightened, girl. It's all over."

Cheers greeted the wrangler as he walked back with his cronies to where the contrite pony stood on the track. Although his attire was in much disarray, his manner put his hearers perfectly at ease. "I know," he said to those who had returned to the grandstand, and patting his mount, "that this generally well-behaved little Texas pony is as much ashamed of his conduct as I am, and I know he would like to apologize!"

He had the crowd with him. While they cheered, the wrangler remounted, cantered leisurely up the track and down, and brought the gelding to a halt in front of Dr. Carpy and Jane Van Tambel. Patting the pony affectionately on the neck with his left hand, and speaking softly, the wrangler tapped the little fellow with his doubled quirt on the right shoulder.

The pony pawed the dust in protest but gradually crooked his right foreleg, then his left, and knelt in apology to the grandstand. The crowd gave him loud applause.

Meantime, throwing his lines, the wrangler stepped off the pony, laid his hand on the guard rails of the grandstand track-fence, cleared it, and, picking his way among the spectators up to where Carpy sat, stopped before Jane.

He was covered with dust and sweat. Jane started. She saw a pair of keen brown eyes inspecting her from behind long dusty lashes. She saw a familiar object in his right hand, as he held it out to her and heard his low words:

"Lady, your bracelet!"

"Oh!" exclaimed Jane completely surprised. "Thank you!"

He tried to fade away among his boisterous following of uproarious Circle Dot men. But not every one was disposed to let him escape easily. Harry Tenison, who paid the stake money over to Sawdy at the Circle Dot quarters, insisted on meeting the Texan. He was dragged, reluctant, out of the sleeping tent and shook hands slowly with the Medicine Bend sport magnate.

"Where did you pick up that cigarette trick?" demanded Tenison. "I never saw it done but once. That was at Madison Square Garden."

"How long ago?" asked the wrangler.

"Two years ago last winter."

"It was done there that winter, I understand," said the Texan evenly. "Of course, it was under artificial light, so they had to use white paper."

"You been in New York, then?"

"Once or twice, sir."

"You've seen it done, then?"

"I have, sir. And I'm mighty glad I met you," drawled the Texan, cutting the interview short. He was not ungracious, but was somewhat fatigued.

"The boy can ride," said Tenison, rejoining Sawdy. "I told him I saw that cigarette act done in Madison Square Garden, two years ago. He said he saw it at the same time. I guess that's where he picked it up."

"Picked what up, the cigarette?"

"The act. He said they used a white-paper cigarette there on account of the artificial light—so he must have seen it."

"Who's they?" asked Sawdy bluntly.

"I suppose he meant the rider."

"I wonder if he meant himself. Why, Harry, he's the man that introduced that act at the garden, two years ago last winter."

CHAPTER III

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TWO years later, back on her old father's ranch after two years in Chicago, Jane was riding the possessions one day to be hers. Wandering on her pony far in the Gunlock hills, she had lost her way toward the close of the day and had stopped to ask directions from a man standing at the door of a poor-looking cabin.

"Why, isn't this Gunlock Ranch?"

"Not yet." The man answered the question firmly, Jane thought.

"When I left the house this morning," she said indignantly, "they told me I could ride all day without getting off Gunlock Ranch. I must have ridden about a hundred miles. What did you mean by saying, 'not yet'? she asked suspiciously.

Bill Denison, before whose door she had halted, looked at Jane with curiosity. "Oh, nothing special," he said casually. "Only, that old man Van Tambel has stolen everything in the hills except this ranch."

At this outburst Jane first stopped breathing—then she breathed furiously. Her features hardened. "Why, how outragious!" she exclaimed. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

The young man held his ground. "Let me ask a question. Are you any kin of old man Van Tambel's?" he asked composedly.

"I don't care to discuss that question with you," was her defiant reply.

"I admit, if you are, I was kind of rough, speaking as I did," he went on. "I didn't know he had

Again the Pony Took the Quirt.

any relations. I worked for him a year once, and I never heard him tell of any. So I guess I have to apologize."

"I should think you would apologize," declared Jane, scandalized.

"But," he countered, and the "but" was emphatic, "to tell you the truth, lady, I can't take everything back. You living over at the ranch?" he asked.

"I live in Chicago."

"And you're lost?"

"If I were not, I shouldn't be here."

"Now no matter how you and I may differ on some subjects," he said, "I'll start you on your way home, providing you want me to. Will you wait a minute while I saddle up?"

"I won't wait a second. I'll find my own way." So saying, Jane jerked her horse around.

"Well, I like your spunk, anyway," Tenison called out to her, "and I'll catch you in a couple of minutes."

"You can stay right where you are," she shot back. "I don't want you near me, anyhow."

As she rode away, Jane heard in an incredibly short time the clatter of hoofs beside her. She bristled inside.

"What are you chasing me for?" she demanded as Tenison rode up.

"I was afraid you'd fall off your horse," he retorted dryly. "Now skip the hard words," he countered easily as Jane angrily objected to his taunt and to his company. "You know you're used up; you don't know how to ride. You've used up your horse, and you don't know the country, and I've got to get you home, so turn around and follow me—do you know where you're heading for?"

She was too exasperated to speak.

"You're headed for the desert, and that's a poor place for a stranger to sleep in, night or day."

The fell warning checked Jane. She had heard stories about that awful desert; she had been warned to keep away from it. A revulsion of feeling swept over her. She was tired, tired enough to drop off her horse. Oppressed by a sense of loneliness, helplessness, and resentment at being ridiculed by a disagreeable stranger, her eyes filled with angry tears. She began to cry as she turned her horse's head to follow him.

"Hold on," he said kindly, "hold on. Nothing to cry about, not a thing. You're as safe as if you were in your bed at the ranch. I guess I'm pretty rough-spoken; but my bark's worse'n my bite. So you're from Chicago?"

"Yes."

"That's quite a burg, I understand."

"How far have we got to go to get home?"

"Considerable ways. If we could go as the crow flies, it wouldn't be so far. How long have you been out here?"

"Six weeks."

He was too polite to comment, though he had hardly need to ask the question—Jane was so evidently a tenderfoot.

"What's your name?" she asked in turn.

"Bill Denison."

"How long have you lived here?"

"Here and in the Panhandle most of my life."

"And how many years is that?"

"Nigh onto thirty years, I figure it to be."

"What are you so sore for on everybody at Gunlock ranch?"

"Lady," returned her companion, "if I told you, you wouldn't believe it. But I don't say I'm sore at everybody. And I'm not sore at you, I'm glad there's one decent person now at Gunlock—"

Jane bridled again. "One decent person! I like that!"

"Hang it, I didn't mean to make another break. Please excuse, and I'll hog-tie my troublesome tongue."

"Is it very much farther?' asked Jane, alarmed now by approaching darkness.

"Not a whole lot. But maybe you'd better mount off and rest a little if you need it. It's rough going from here on, for I'm trying to take a short cut."

"You're not lost, are you?" she demanded suspiciously.

"Not yet."

"But you might get lost?"

"Not tonight. And if you'll stick to the saddle a little ways farther, you can have a drink at a spring to freshen you up."

"How can you find it?"

"If you'd drunk from it as many times as I have, you could find it in a sandstorm, blindfolded—so could these horses, either of 'em."

The two were silent for a while. Presently Denison checked his horse. "Here's your spring, lady. Are you thirsty?"

"Choked. If you hadn't been so mean, I'd have asked you for a drink at your house—if it is your house."

"It's mine so far, but there's a hang-over lawsuit of Van Tambel's on it. Can you get down, lady?"

"I don't know whether I can or not. I've been in this saddle so long."

Her companion eased her to the ground. Jane refused to drink without a cup till he told her to cup her hands. Then she would not drink until she could see there were no snakes in the water.

"Nothing gets into that water; it would freeze a snake to death. But I can strike a light so you can see the water in your hands."

"I'd have offered you a drink at my house if I'd thought of it," he said, helping her to remount. "I didn't aim to be mean. You kind of took me by surprise."

There were lights everywhere when Jane knocked, very late, at the ranchhouse door. Kindly old Bull Page, one of the ranch hands, greeted her in the kitchen.

The girl was jaded to death. "Where's everybody, Bull?" she asked, dropping into a chair.

"Why, Miss Jane, they're all out lookin' for you."

"Looking for me!" exclaimed Jane scornfully. "Well, they must be loafing on the job. Where's Quong?"

"Quong's gone to bed, but I'll get some bacon and fried potatoes for you in no time," declared Bull. "Coffee?"

"Yes, and strong."

"Same as I take it. Well, well, how'd you manage to find your way home?"

"I didn't find it. I found a man and a cabin about a hundred miles from nowhere, and he brought me home. That coffee smells grand, Bull," sighed Jane. "Hurry up with the bacon!"

As she said the words, in stalked the ranch foreman, Dave McCrossen.

At the sight of the missing girl he struck an attitude of resentful astonishment. "Hell's bells, Jane!" he exclaimed. "Here you are home and we've been riding all over creation!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Sperm Whale Has Large Throat

The sperm whale could swallow a man. It grows to a length of 60 feet and has an enormous head, which amounts to about half its bulk and a third of its length. Its throat is broad enough to allow it to swallow a man. The sperm whale is found chiefly in southern waters, and in considerable numbers in the vicinity of New Zealand. Occasionally, though, it is met with as far north as the Arctic. One of a number of important points that distinguish it from other whales is that it has teeth. The throats of most varieties of whales are comparatively small—not more than four or five inches across.

BACHELOR CAMPAIGNERS

TODAY'S accepted view of the way to ballyhoo the voter is, broadly speaking, to tell him first one of two things—either the candidate recommended was reared on the farm or he has sold newspapers.

When this has been established the campaign manager next reaches into his bag and there begins to issue a swelling stream of pictures, mostly of the candidate in the bosom of his family. The larger the family, so much better the results, is the political reasoning.

With this in mind it is interesting to reflect that two of the 31 Presidents challenged the accepted political belief that "it couldn't be done" and campaigned for office successfully while unmarried. They are James Buchanan, (1857-1861) and Grover Cleveland, (1885-1889 and 1893-1897.)

Cleveland, after little more than a year in the White house, married Frances Folsom there on June 2, 1886. Buchanan remained a bachelor and is, therefore, the man who is our only bachelor President.

Most of our Presidents have performed nobly in lifting the average size of White House families.

Theodore Roosevelt customarily is regarded as a pioneer among advocates of large families. The fact is, the estimable Teddy was something of a piker in this respect when his record is compared with those of a few of his predecessors in office.

The Republican Roosevelt married twice, as have four other Presidents, with one child from the first union and five from the second. But John Tyler (1841-1845), also twice married, was father to three sons and four daughters by his first wife and to five sons and two daughters by the second.

Tyler may have taken his cue from William H. Harrison, preceding White House resident, who sired six sons and four daughters. The widow of Harrison, incidentally, survived for more than 20 years after his death in 1841.

Six Presidents, including the immortal George Washington, were childless. But Rutherford B. Hayes with eight, and Thomas Jefferson and Zachary Taylor, with six children apiece, helped raise the average.

Youngest to marry was Andrew Johnson, a stripling of eighteen on May 5, 1827, when he wed Eliza McCardle, the woman who later taught the Tennessee tailor to read.

TAKING A WALK

A CHECKUP on election day in November, 1933, doubtless will disclose that some of the more prominent members of both major political parties have "gone fishing."

Going fishing is the politician's milder and more modern method of showing dissatisfaction with his party's candidate and refusing to appear at the polls where he is entitled to vote. It is his way of "taking a walk," a topic stirred to live discussion by public remarks of Alfred E. Smith of New York, prior to the national conventions.

Taking a walk would be no new experience of the Democratic party but history records that Alexander Hamilton, powerful Federalist of the country's earlies' days, was the first important stroller and that his action ultimately resulted in the destruction of his party.

Hamilton, a dominant political personality, was a bitter opponent of John Adams, second president, having tried to block his election as vice-president although both were Federalists.

The feud continued when John Adams became president, Hamilton secretly obtaining and holding control of the Adams cabinet. Adams, not by nature gifted in that sort of intrigue, nevertheless fought back with considerable success. At one time, our second president averted a war with France in which Hamilton was scheduled to occupy a military leadership as powerful as that of General Pershing's in the World conflict.

Hamilton was not the man to take any rebuffs sitting down. When John Adams sought re-election in the campaign of 1800 Hamilton "took a walk" by publication of a letter designed to show "irrefragable proofs" of Adams' unfitness for the job.

Hamilton succeeded too completely in his battle. Adams failed of re-election but the Federalist party went down with him. While the ding-dong "walkout" battle was in progress during the Adams presidency, Thomas Jefferson, whose name is referred to so frequently by Democratic orators, took advantage of the duelling.

Jefferson was earnestly and efficiently making his plea for unified support of the "plain peepul" and in the election he smashed the Federalists so completely they never again figured conspicuously in a national election.

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A Lovely Frock for Twelves to Twenties

1933-B

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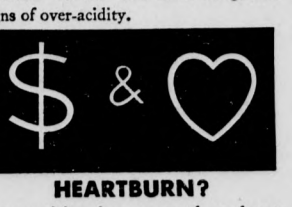

HEARTBURN?

Its surprising how many have heart burn. Hurried eating, overeating, heavy smoking, excessive drinking all lead to heartburn. When it comes, heed the warning. Your stomach is on a strike.

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THE SPOILSMEN REPENT

SINCE the Republican national convention adopted a strong and unequivocal pledge to restore and sustain the merit system in government service, we hear much chatter from the New Deal about civil service.

After undermining the merit system by three long years of remorseless spoilsmanship, the administration now has made a campaign gesture toward strengthening the civil service. During the last week of the congressional session, they called up in the house the Ramspeck bill, ostensibly extending the classified civil service laws to postmasters in our 14,000 appointive post offices of the first, second and third classes. But the measure was promptly rejected in the house, even by the Democratic majority, because it could not command the serious attention of any informed supporter of the merit system.

It was pure political camouflage adroitly framed for campaign effect.

In a word, the Ramspeck bill is not at all what it is represented to be. It is a spoilsmen's bill in civil service dress—a measure to confuse public opinion on a basic issue which the New Deal could no longer evade.

It would abolish the present four-year term for postmasters and make the appointment for a life term. But it provided that incumbent postmasters might be reappointed for the indefinite term without competitive examination or qualification tests of any sort.

In the final analysis, this was merely a device to keep the New Deal appointees in their offices perpetually.

Another section of the bill would authorize the postmaster general to set aside civil service regulations at will if no qualified person in the classified ranks was deemed qualified for a vacancy.

This proposal embodied the most sweeping spoils power ever sought in any administration.

Since March, 1933, the New Deal has added more than 250,000 persons to the full-time payroll of the federal government, without increasing the classified civil service enrollment.

No amount of legislative camouflage can obscure this sabotage of the merit system.

This crime against the public service can not now be covered by a hollow gesture of repentance.

Every major act of the Roosevelt administration in creating a new administrative agency has been a dagger thrust at the heart of civil service.

—Robert L. Bacon

* * * * *

THAT TAX RATE

IF THERE is any consolation in it, the citizen who is distraught because of the new county tax rate for 1936-37 cannot be lower, may at least reflect that citizens of every other county in California are suffering the same tax pains.

After some three months of budget making, virtually all the counties have set their rates. And the whole picture is not very encouraging. It promises to be little, if any, better than last year, when 51 out of the 58 counties boosted their levies.

Among others, Merced, Fresno and Sutter counties asked the state's permission to exceed the limit of permissible increase. Sutter's was granted, Fresno's denied, and Merced's referred to a referendum vote. San Francisco county's rate moved up. So did many others.

All these taxes, of course, are levied on land and improvements, and the load is getting exceedingly heavy. And that, incidentally, is an indication of the utter unworkability of the single tax. It proposes to cut the tax base in half by exempting improvements, and then to put the whole county load as well as state property taxes, of which there are none at present, on that halved tax base!

As to the immediate problem of rising county tax rates, the citizen is justified in asking when this trend is going to be checked. But the first one he should put that question to is himself. Has he, as a voter and active member of the community, favored all sorts of spending while forgetting that he would have to pay it in higher taxes?

Taxes will begin to go down only when people remember, throughout the year, that there is always a day of reckoning at budget time.

* * * * *

AS WAR CLOUDS THUNDER

EUROPE, it seems, would be more than glad to have the United States step in as umpire to arbitrate the Spanish civil war. London officially suggested this as the ideal solution to one of the most serious threats to peace since the World war.

Of course America instantly declined the invitation. But could it have been offered seriously? Americans cannot help but suspect that whoever broached such an idea must have had his tongue in his cheek, and that there was a hollow laugh somewhere in the back room.

If this seige of organized butchery in Spain were to provide the spark for general European war, and America was in there as truce maker when the blows began to fall, we'd be inextricably tangled in the whole mess right at the start. And then, too we have poignant memories of being left out on a limb before when dabbling in European peace efforts.

When Japan broke all its treaty pledges and gulped Manchuria, the United States protested vigorously. No European power even mildly supported this move. And it was just eight years ago this week that America helped secure the signatures to the Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war as an instrument of national policy.

What a meaningless scrap of yellowing paper that treaty seems today, as the war clouds thunder ominously over Europe.

HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA MISSIONS

MISSION SAN JOSE DE GUADALUPE
June 11, 1797

In the heart of almost unknown land east of San Francisco bay inhabited by treacherous Indians, Mission San Jose de Guadalupe was established on Trinity Sunday, June 11, 1797, and dedicated to the foster-father of Christ, San Jose.

It will be recalled that in November, 1794, the padres of Mission Santa Clara petitioned the commondante at the presidio of San Francisco for permission to go into this country in search of converts. Their request was refused on the ground that the natives were perverse and the adventure too hazardous.

However, on Nov. 15, 1795, Ensign Hermenegildo Sal set out from Monterey with a detail of leather-jacket soldiers and accompanied by Fr. Antonio Danti to locate sites for missionary stations between Mission San Carlos and Mission Santa Clara and between Santa Clara and San Francisco. On the 17 they fixed upon a spot for Mission San Juan Bautista and then proceeded to Santa Clara where they were joined by Ensign Raimundo Carrillo.

On Nov. 22 they passed Alameda creek, which Fr. Danti named Arroyo de San Clemente and went to a point east of San Francisco bay where, from an elevation, they could see Mission Dolores in San Francisco and Yerba Buena island in mid-bay. Here Fr. Danti set up a cross on the elevation which he called San Francisco Solano.

Fr. Fermin Francisco de Lasuen, presidente of the missions, on Jan. 12, 1796, recommended to Governor Borica that a mission be established on Fr. Danti's site and in February the governor forwarded Fr. Lasuen's recommendation to Viceroy Branciforte in Mexico City together with a petition for authority to found four other missions.

The viceroy gave his approval on Aug. 19, 1796, an appropriation was made from the Pious fund for the five additional stations and ten friars volunteered for California service. On May 5, Fr. Lasuen informed Borica that the new missionaries were on their way and that the work of founding the missions might begin. Says Fr. Zephyrin Engelhardt, mission historian:

"The governor immediately directed the commandante at San Francisco to detail Corporal Aejo Miranda and five men for the new mission of San Jose. On June 9, Fr. Lasuen and Sergeant Pedro Amador with a party of soldiers started out from Santa Clara for the spot known as San Francisco Solano. Here on Trinity Sunday, June 11, he raised and blessed the cross. In a shelter of boughs he celebrated holy mass, and thus dedicated the mission in honor of the foster-father of Christ, San Jose. On the same day Fr. Lasuen returned to Santa Clara and reported the event to the governor. The first missionaries appointed for San Jose were Fr. Isidoro Barcenilla and Fr. Augustin Merino."

While it never grew to extensive proportions, Mission San Jose in 1831 had the greatest number of neophytes of any other California mission with the exception of San Luis Rey. It had 1,866 persons on its rolls. Crops averaged 1,630 bushels annually during the period of its existence from 1797 to 1834. Its total number of baptisms during that time was 6,737; marriages numbered 1,984, and there were 5,109 burials.

In nine years time, the mission furnished $15,125 worth of supplies to the San Francisco presidio.

George Wharton James says that that the mountain Indians near San Jose did not like the presence of the missionaries, consequently the padres were apprehensive of trouble from the start. However, there was no serious trouble until January, 1805, when Fr. Cueva was called upon to visit some sick neophytes on a rancheria some 15 miles east of the mission. He went to see them escorted by Majordomo Higuera and two soldiers. The party was set upon by hostile natives. Higuera was killed, a soldier badly wounded, three neophytes and the expedition's horses were killed and Fr. Cueva was badly beaten up, barely escaping with his life.

The remaining soldier killed one of the Indians and managed to get the padre back to the mission. A report of the affair was sent to San Francisco and an armed force under Sergeant Peralta, reinforced by 34 settlers from San Jose, pursued the fleeing Indians, killed 11 of them and captured 30, mostly women. Peralta made another foray in February, but found the natives submissive and repentant. One chief came from as far away as the San Joaquin river to tell the sergeant that he and his people had taken no part in the attack on Fr. Cueva.

Von Langsdorff in his "Voyages," published in London in 1814, tells of a visit he made to Mission San Jose in April, 1806. He wrote:

"Every year military expeditions are sent out to obtain a more exact knowledge of the interior of the country, with a view, if possible, of establishing, by degrees, a land communication between Santa Fe and the northwest coast of America. While I was at the Mission of St. Joseph, 13 soldiers, with a sergeant and a corporal, arrived on their return from one of these expeditions. These people asserted that they had penetrated between 80 and 90 leagues into the country, and had arrived in the neighborhood of a high and widely extended chain of hills, covered with eternal snow; this chain is known to the Spaniards under the name of Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Mountains. The river, or rivers of St. Francisco and another stream which flows into the sea near St. Michael, must have their sources in these mountains.

"Individuals, inhabitants of the Sierra Nevada, affirm, that three or four days journey eastward of this chain, they have seen men with blue and red clothing, who entirely resemble the Spaniards of California; they were very probably soldiers of Santa Fe, who had been sent on a similar expedition from the eastern coast, to examine the interior of the country westwards.

"According to this information, the Spaniards, between the 35th and 38th degrees of latitude on the different sides of the continent, must have come pretty near to each other; a probability is thus afforded, that, in time, a regular inland communication may be established between Santa Fe and San Francisco."

Of the mission buildings, Langsdorff wrote:

"Although it is only eight years since they were begun, they are already of a very considerable extent: the quantity of corn in the granaries far exceeded my expectations . . . . The kitchen garden is well laid out, and kept in very good order; the soil is everywhere rich and fertile, and yields ample returns. The fruit trees are still very young, but their produce is as good as could be expected. A small rivulet runs through the gar-

(Continued from Page 5)

Philip Farley returned to Berkeley this week to resume his studies at U. C., where he is majoring in English.

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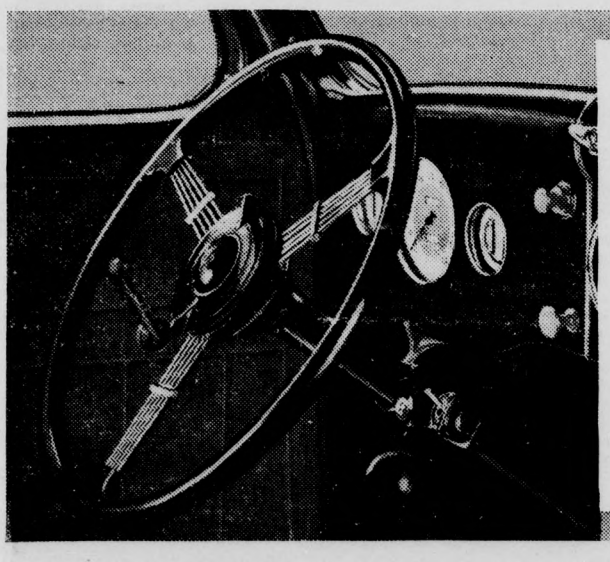

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DUNLAP MOTOR CO. Campbell, California

The FARMERS CORNER

by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary Agricultural Council of California

Thousands of miles from their principal markets, with all of the added problems and difficulties incident to the long trek from producer to consumer, California fruit growers nonetheless command top prices for their products in the leading trading areas of the eastern seaboard.

More than that, California's market for its specialty products—despite the handicap of long distance bargaining—has been constantly expanded and extended in competition with growers much closer to the great metropolitan buying centers.

And the California farmer, although he seeks out his buyers in distant markets, far from the scene of production — shipping highly perishable produce to the four corners of the globe—is an exceedingly effective bargainer ,with an enviable record in narrowing the spread between wholesale prices and producers' prices!

Such are the high points of California's fight for its place in the sun—given new and eloquent confirmation throughout the years of depression, when the state's farming industry, despite all of its tribulations, rode out the economic storm with better success than any other farming area in the United States.

But what are the factors in the background? What is the "inside story" of California's successful fight to hold and expand its markets in face of depleted buying power, over-production and ruthless competition for the consumer's dollars?

Undoubtedly the greatest single factor contributing to the remarkable record of accomplishment chalked up by the state's first industry has been superior bargaining power, and superior marketing facilities, made possible by collective selling.

Approximately 90 per cent of the citrus fruits grown in California are marketed by farmer-owned, farmer-controlled cooperatives.

Nearly 60 per cent of the fresh deciduous fruits are distributed through co-ops; 70 per cent of the commercial production of avocados; 75 per cent of the nut crop, including walnuts and almonds; 50 per cent of the olives and 30 per cent of the dried fruits.

California farmers, in short, have learned the simple lesson that "in union there is strength." Abandoning the old policy of "going it alone," they have been able to assemble, grade, pack, ship and market their products—cooperatively—at greatly reduced overhead, and with increased efficiency.

With control of a major share of production, they have been able to stabilize the market and maintain profitable price schedules; to stimulate sales by highly-geared selling organizations in the great centers of distribution, backed up by closely coordinated advertising programs; to reduce the great gap between producer prices and consumer prices; to maintain quality and strengthen public demand for standard products.

Of especial significance is the fact that the producers of those crops which have experienced the most rapid increases in production have developed cooperative marketing most effectively—reaching out through their cooperative organizations to find the new markets which are essential to their industry.

Between 1925 and 1935, for example, citrus production in California increased from approximately 43,000 carloads to nearly 100,000 carloads; avocado production increased tenfold, and the walnut crop zoomed ahead at the rate of 1,800 tons increase yearly.

Inevitably such tremendous increases in production brought periods of glutted markets and low returns. But the farm cooperatives met such mergencies with intensified selling, increased advertising, renewed effort to expand their markets—with the amazing result that per capita consumption of many California fruits increased during a period when American income and American buying power had been undermined by the worst depression in the nation's history.

And the California farmer, 3000 miles from his New York market, bargained more effectively and profitably than many of his competitors who had the advantage of "over the fence" trading with their consumers. If the depression taught no other lesson, it at least demonstrated that collective selling or cooperative marketing—with its greatly increased bargaining power—offers far more chance of financial security and independence for the individual farmer than the "rugged individualism" of horse and buggy days.

Here's How It Got Started

Postmaster Ira H. Grim has received an interesting narrative regarding the origin of the phrase "Tell it to the marines," from Maj. T. Talmage Taylor, of the Marine corps recruiting station, Room 46, Federal building, San Francisco.

Major Taylor states that according to Peppy's diary during the reign of Charles II of England, a certain sea captain newly returned from the western ocean, told the king about flying fish, a thing never heard of in old England. The king and the court were vastly amused. But, the naval fellow persisting, the merry monarch beckoned to a lean, dry colonel of the sea regiment, and said: "Colonel, this tarry-breeks here makes sport of us stay-at-homes. He tells us of a miraculous fish that forsakes its element and flies like a bird over the water!" "Sire," replied the colonel of marines, "he tells a true thing. I myself have often seen those fish in your majesty's seas around Barbados." "Well," decided Charles, "such evidence cannot be disputed. Hereafter when we hear a strange thing, we will tell it to the marines, for the marines go everywhere and see everything, and if they say it is so, we will believe it." So we see that a royal quip has a royal origin—and it stuck.

Calif. Missions

(Continued from Page 1)

den, which preserves a constant moisture. Some vineyards have been planted within a few years, which yield excellent wine, sweet and resembling malaga.

"The situation of the mission is admirably chosen, and according to the universal opinion, this mission will in a few years be the richest and best in New California. The only disadvantage is, that there are no large trees very near . . . To compensate this disadvantage, there are in the neighborhood of the mission chalk-hills, and excellent brick earth so that most of their buildings are of brick. The organization of the institution is entirely the same as at San Francisco. The habitations for the Indians, las rancherias, are not yet finished, so that at present they live chiefly in straw huts of conical form."

The new church at Mission San Jose was completed in April 23, 1809, and Fr. Presidente Estevan Tapis, who had succeeded Fr. Lasuen, blessed it. The following day he preached an inspired sermon and Fr. Arroyo de la Cuesta said mass before a gathering of priests, soldiers, citizens of the pueblo of San Jose and a large congregation of neophytes.

The zealous padres of the mission, Fr. Fortuni and Fr. Abella in 1811 went on a trip of exploration to the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. They found the Indians peaceful and recommended that a mission be established on the shores of the Sacramento. This was never done.

In 1817 an expedition under Sergeant Soto with 100 neophytes from the mission and 12 soldiers from San Francisco went in pursuit of hostile Indians who had fled up the San Joaquin river. Soto reported that they encountered a thousand natives on an island in the river who immediately attacked them. Soto's force killed many of them and lost only one neophyte.

James tells of the expedition against Chief Estanislas in 1826. He wrote:

"Owing to its situation, being the first mission reached by trappers, etc., from the east, and also being the nearest to the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, which afforded good retreats for fugitives, San Jose had an exciting history. In 1826 there was an expedition against the Cosumnes, in which 40 Indians were killed, a rancheria destroyed, and 40 captives taken. In 1829 the famous campaign against Estanislas, who has given his name to both a river and a county, took place. This Indian was a neophyte of San Jose, and being of more than usual ability and smartness was made alcalde. In 1827 or early in 1828 he ran away, and with a companion, Cipriano, and a large following, soon made himself the terror of the rancheros of the neighborhood. One expedition sent against him resulted disastrously, owing to insufficient equipment, so a determined effort under M. G. Vallejo who was now the commander-in-chief of the whole California army, was made. May 29 he and his forces crossed the San Joaquin river on rafts, and arrived the next day at the scene of the former battle. With taunts, yells of defiance, and a shower of arrows, Estanislas met the coming army, he and his forces hidden in the fancied security of an impenetrable forrest. Vallejo at once set men to work in different directions to fire the wood, which brought some of the Indians to the edge, where they were slain. As evening came on 25 men and an officer entered the wood and fought until dusk, retiring with three men wounded. Next morning Vallejo, with 37 soldiers, entered the wood, where he found pits, ditches, and barricades arranged with considerable skill. Nothing but fire could have dislodged the enemy. They had fled under cover of night. Vallejo set off in pursuit ,and when two days later he surrounded them declared they would rather die than surrender. A road was cut through the chaparral with axes, along which the field piece and muskets were pressed forward and discharged. The Indians retreated slowly, wounding eight soldiers. When the cannon was close to the enemies' entrenchments the ammunition gave out, and this fact and the heat of the burning thicket compelled retreat. During the night the Indians endeavored to escape, one by one, but most of them were killed by the watchful guards. Next day nothing but the dead and three living women were found. There were some accusations, later, that Vallejo summarily executed some captives; but he denied it, and claimed that the only justification for any such charge arose from the fact that one man and one woman had been killed, the latter wrongfully by a soldier, whom he advised be punished."

In 1826, Jedediah Smith came to California from Great Salt Lake and was received with suspicion by the officials of California who resented the intrusion of outsiders. Smith finally arrived at Mission San Jose and later was accused by Fr. Duran of enticing 400 of his neophytes to run away. The charge was not substantiated. Smith, as history records, returned across the Sierras to Salt Lake, the first to make the trip. His party was compelled to eat all its horses to escape starvation.

The mission was secularized in 1836-37 and M. G. Vallejo was named administrator, serving until 1840, when he was succeeded by Jose Maria Amador. An inven-

(Continued on Page 8)

OTTO KRUGER AT ALCAZAR

Otto Kruger, in person comes to the Alcazar Theatre in San Francisco August 31st.

One of the most brilliant theatrical events of the past few seasons will take place at the Alcazar Theatre when Henry Duffy brings that noted stage and screen star, Otto Kruger in the romantic play, "Parnell" to San Francisco for a brief stay starting Monday evening, August 31st.

The story of "Parnell," the man who recklessly threw away a career for the love a beautiful woman, gives Otto Kruger his most powerful role, overshadowing even that of the fighting lawyer in "Counsellor-At-Law," or the debonnair man-about-town of "Accent on Youth." In depth, heart interest and sympathetic appeal "Parnell" is unquestionably Kruger's most dynamic role: a man torn between his love of country and affection for a noble-spirited woman. The play is in eight scenes and requires a supporting cast of 20.

Edith Barrett one of Broadway's outstanding young stars who scored a triumph during the past season as the beautiful Katie O'Shea of "Parnell" is shown in the scene above with Kruger. Besides Miss Barrett others of the original cast include Effie Shannon, John Emery, Barry Macollum and Walter Holbrook. Also conspicuous in the company are Montague Love, Frank Shannon, Kay Linaker, Robert Cummings, Ian Wolfe, Joseph Gerard, Clare Vedera, Maureen-Ryan and others.

"Three Men on a Horse" will conclude its long and successful stay at the Alcazar Theatre with the matinee and evening performances Sunday, August 30th.

TO VISIT LODGE

Ruth Daves, district deputy president, will pay her official visit to Ada Rebekah lodge on Tuesday evening, Sept. 1. Members will please take notice and attend the meeting.

YOSEMITE VACATION

Mrs. F. H. Cutting accompanied Mrs. R. H. Lowrie and son Jack on an auto trip to Oakland Tuesday. There they planned to get Mrs. Lowries' mother and all go to Yosemite for a ten-day vacation.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

"Christ Jesus" will be the subject of the lesson-sermon Sunday, Aug. 30, in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, branches of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

The golden text will be: "God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved" (John 3:17). Other Bible citations will include: "These things have I written unto you that believe on the name of the Son of God; that ye may know that ye have eternal life and that ye may believe on the name of the Son of God" (I John 5:13).

The lesson-sermon will also include the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy:"Jesus demonstrated Christ; he proved that Christ is the divine idea of God—the Holy Ghost, or Comforter, revealing the divine principle, love, and leading into all truth" (p. 332).

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No. 2's, 17c; No. ½'s	10c
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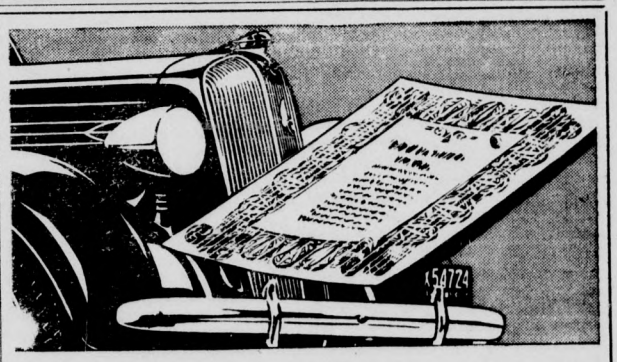

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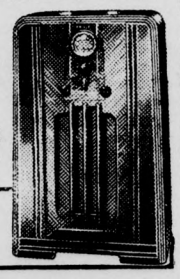

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Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—President Roosevelt has come out again with a statement that the burden of taxes is regrettable and that there must be no new levies nor tax increase by the next congress. He chose to get his views to the public by staging a conference at the White House the other day when he summoned Chairman Harrison of the senate finance committee and Chairman Doughton of the house ways and means committee for a breakfast meeting to discuss the subject. He followed this almost too quickly by releasing a statement, a letter from Secretary Morgenthau that substantiated the spoken word of his two congressional leaders.

No New Tax Levies

But somehow the word from the White House prompted many observers here to pick flaws in the pronouncement; they began at once to find several places in the new picture that appeared to have been smeared over by the paint brush, and, in addition, there was a sudden yelp from the Republican national committee which did not help Mr. Roosevelt's plans to show the country that the tax burden had reached its peak.

The Republicans were quite harsh because they called attention to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt on three previous occasions had assured the country there would be no new taxes, and that in each instance new tax legislation somehow or other had been enacted by congress.

Aside from the presidential declaration that there would be no new taxes nor increase in the present levies and that there would be a study of the general tax structure, the President made the point through Secretary Morgenthau's letter that there were a good many hundred millions in "recoverable assets." He also urged upon the country that business has improved so rapidly that additional federal income may be expected from the present tax rates. This latter, of course, is true providing business holds its own or moves to higher levels but it is with respect to the recoverable assets that many questions now are being asked. For the sake of clarity, it may be explained that the recoverable assets to which Mr. Roosevelt referred consisted of the loans of federal money by the various emergency agencies for relief and recovery purposes. There are the millions loaned by the Reconstruction Finance corporation; the equally large amounts loaned by the Works Progress administration and the Public Works administration to states, counties and cities for relief or for job-making construction. In addition, there are loans by the Home Owners' Loan corporation, the Federal Farm Credit administration, loans for crop production, for marketing and countless other types. These are all carried on the books as recoverable assets and their total may amount to as much as $8,000,000,000.

The policy of the New Deal administration is to consider these at their face value. It is the claim of the White House consistently that these loans will be repaid and that they can be used to retire an equal amount of the national debt, which, indeed, is true if the loans ever are repaid.

So, whenever the New Deal is called on to defend itself against charges of imposing a gigantic burden of tax or an equally gigantic burden of public debt, its spokesmen attempt to demonstrate that the public debt figure as well as the taxes must be considered in their relationship to these recoverable assets.

To explain the Roosevelt position further, one may recall that a month ago when the public debt reached the staggering total of $33,779,000,000 the Treasury secretary contended in a public statement that against this sum there should be offset the cash assets in the general fund of the Treasury, then totaling $2,681,000,000 and the $2,000,000,000 of gold that is sterilized in what is known as the exchange sterilization fund.

"In addition," Mr. Morgenthau added in his statement, "we have certain assets representing obligations due us upon which the Treasury will realize cash and which will ultimately be available for debt retirement. These recoverable assets —millions to home owners, to farmers, to railways, to banks and insurance companies, to states, and cities—now total more than $4,000,000,000. These three items—cash on hand, stabilization fund and recoverable loans—provide an offset of $8,750,000,000 to the $33,779,000,000 public debt."

It thus is made to appear directly in issue how completely the Roosevelt administration calculates using these recoverable assets in retiring the public debt. Having gone so thoroughly on record, it is difficult to see how there could have been such a mistake made as developed from the White House conference on taxes. I refer to the inclusion in Secretary Morgenthau's letter of a reference to the recoverable assets as one of the reasons why no new taxes will not have to be levied. Some critics have stated boldly that the White House statements on the recoverable assets cannot be justified. Their assertion is that if the Treasury properly included recoverable assets as a thing to be used in offsetting the public debt, then by the same token those recoverable assets, or repayments of them, cannot be used to reduce the tax burden. In other words, the money represented by those assets cannot be spent in two different ways. Either it must be used to retire public debt or it must be used for current spending by the administration. It seems to be simply a refusal to believe the old adage that you cannot have your cake and eat it too.

If I should attempt to analyze the situation in the light of a personal equation I think I might properly say that if I loaned $500 to a friend and at the same time if I borrowed $500 from a bank, I might properly say the $500 loaned to the friend could be used to pay off the bank loan. So far, so good. But if the friend repaid $250 to me and I spent that $250 and had no other resources, I can't quite figure out how I would pay the bank the $500 I had borrowed from that institution.

Although perhaps my worries as an individual about government policies may not be very important because I am just one individual, I entertain considerable fear about those recoverable assets in another respect. For some reason—and I think I can state it—I doubt that a very large portion of those recoverable assets ever will be collected. I have a hunch that in the next fifteen or twenty years the bulk of those debts which the Roosevelt administration counts as repayable will be cancelled or defaulted. In either event, I think I see how politics is going to play an important part and I am convinced further that Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Roosevelt as well, if he shares Mr. Morgenthau's belief, is overlooking that very vital influence when he holds these loans as likely to be repaid.

• • •

Default Likely

I recall that the late Albert C. Ritchie, four times a Democratic governor of Maryland, predicted that the money loaned for the various purposes outlined above, would never be paid back. Indeed, Governor Ritchie, who was a very practical man and who thoroughly disliked deluding himself, used the word "repudiation" in connection with these debts. He said they would be handled just like the $11,000,000,000 of war loans made to European nations.

It is a noble thought, of course, that the loans will be repaid, yet it is quite apparent that a cancellation drive is already under way. I think most of those who do me the honor to read my column will recall that more than a year ago I directed their attention to the reduction in interest rates which congress had ordered on many of the loans. That is simply the first step. Cancellation proposals, undisguised, are bound to follow.

Unless I am mistaken, the astute Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance corporation and a man who never kids himself, already has kissed good-by to many of the millions that have been loaned by his agency. Of course, the Reconstruction Finance corporation carries those loans on its books and counts them still as valid. But I am of the opinion that Mr. Jones probably regards those items as dead debts.

But to go further with the idea of cancellation, it takes no stretch of the imagination to say that the Home Owners' Loan corporation, for example, will soon have a good many thousand foreclosed properties on its hands It takes no more imagination to say that politicians who have ridden into office with promises to help those people whose homes have been foreclosed will carry out their promises by further voting interest reduction or curtailment of principal.

A more striking illustration, it seems to me, can be found in the case of the loans to states, cities and towns. Who among the politicians is going to have the courage to resist the tumult and the voting of their constituents to avoid increase in their local taxes when they call for cancellation of the loans? I think I know politicians well enough to say that few of them will resist. They are going to be very careless of other people's money, even though that money has to be obtained by the federal government through collection of taxes from individuals.

While the bonus for the ex-service men is a dead issue, every one knows how representatives and senators capitulated to the demands of the veterans' lobby. Picture for yourself, if you will, how much stronger the demand will be when a whole community sets up a howl to have the funds it has borrowed from the federal government finally declared to have been just a gift and not a loan.

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BRISBANE
THIS WEEK

Honor Dead at Vimy
Spanish War Pitiless
Russia Aids Loyalists
Hitler Watches Spain

The dedication of the magnificent war monument, designed by a Canadian artist, recently unveiled by the king of England in memory of the Canadian soldiers that fell at Vimy Ridge, is important to all our friends north of the boundary in Canada. It will interest, also, all Americans that were sent abroad in that famous fight, with which we had nothing to do except lose our men and our money. American soldiers, who liked the Canadian and Australian troops better than any others they met, according to statements made by many, testify to the courage with which the colonial Englishmen fought at Vimy Ridge and elsewhere.

Arthur Brisbane

Statistics of the war show that, on the side of the allies, the percentage of death was higher among the Canadians than among any other troops involved, excepting the French themselves, who fought at their own frontiers to defend their own homes.

Sixty thousand Canadians lie buried, each one an "unknown soldier," around that great monument. The king of England, after a long and really admirable speech of appreciation, lowered the flags that hid the monument which, as he said, will forever honor the courage of the Canadians that fought and that lie dead and buried.

The war that killed so many millions, blowing them to pieces, leaving them to die shattered and agonizing on the battlefield; suffocating, making them insane with the poison gas just coming into fashion, seemed between 1914 and 1918 as horrible as any war could be.

But the civil war, the worst, most savage, pitiless and ferocious of all wars, now going on in Spain, makes the big war comparatively mild.

Lord Rothermere's London Daily Mail eclipses in the horror of one published statement all stories of horror in the war and goes beyond anything that could possibly be believed.

When the French newspaper, the Friend of the People, described fighters for Madrid's radical government digging up and throwing from their graves the bodies of Catholic nuns, that horror seems beyond belief.

But Lord Rothermere's newspaper prints the statement that other nuns ALIVE were seized—three of them—their clothing saturated with gasoline, and burned to death. The Daily Mail also quotes the statement that in the city of Barcelona, when the radical forces had conquered the rebellious insurgent inhabitants, "any Catholic priest in the city was butchered without mercy."

Russia is, according to reliable reports, in constant communication with the Madrid government by radio.

Newspapers in England, and the more conservative newspapers in France, declare that Russia, in addition to advising Madrid concerning the immediate civil war and helping the Spanish government by the purchase of Spanish bonds, is also sending by radio detailed information as to the organization in Spain of a "Soviet government" similar to that existing in Russia.

France, thanks to the existing alliance with Russia — resented by many of the old-fashioned Frenchmen, who ask, "Is Stalin the real ruler of France?"—is under pressure from Russia to help the Madrid government against the insurgents.

If Spain should become really sovietized, under the guidance of Russia, the Spanish peninsula would be practically a branch and a dependency of Soviet Russia at the southwest corner of Europe.

Russia, whose planes have been taking information on manufacturing poison gas and building factories to the nations that are friendly to her in central Europe, might build up a chain of Communist states too powerful even for the dictator governments of Italy and Germany, and the remaining "democratic" government of Great Britain. It is not a happy time for Europeans, or for any interested in Europe's future peace and welfare.

Hitler is reported on the point of siding with the Spanish insurgents against the radical Madrid regime, because of savage attacks made on Nazi officers in Spain. It is reported that a woman in charge of the Hitler office was threatened with death if she would not reveal the whereabouts of her principal; dragged into the streets, her dress was soaked with gasoline. An interruption prevented applying the match.

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WNU Service.

Fair Enough

By STANLEY CORDELL

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WNU Service.

WHEN Barry Keith secured the $40,000 a year job with the Cranston Architectural company both he and Alvina, his wife, figured they would be able to save money. Heretofore, Barry's income had, in a good year, totaled around $4,000, hence they were used to a moderate manner of living.

"We'll move down to Newmont," Barry said, "and live there for awhile. Forty grand a year! Man! Say, we'll be able to sock more than half of it in the bank. In five year's time we'll have a neat little pile. Then we can buy a place up in the country and live the way we've always wanted to live."

"It'll be grand!" Alvina agreed, eyes shining. "But we must remember to save."

Which was nice philosophy. They remembered to save all right. But they didn't save. They couldn't. When you're earning a salary of $40,000 a year and depending upon society to give you your business, you have to put up a front. And putting up a front in a city like Newmont is expensive.

For one thing, you have to entertain, and entertain a lot. You have to furnish your house with the most costly appointments, and not one but two motor cars. Most important of all, you have to dress. And you can't go shopping for your clothes in bargain basements or at department store counters. You visit exclusive shops, patronize fashionable dressmakers. You pay more for one dress than your entire last year's wardrobe cost.

The thing that gripped Alvina the most was that in order to keep up appearances she was expected never to appear twice in the same evening gown. Even with $40,000 a year to fall back on that little whim of fashionable society seemed foolish and ridiculous.

It seemed that way to Barry, too. At the end of each month Barry looked over the bills and whistled through his teeth and wondered where the money was coming from to buy the little place in the country. At this rate they'd never be able to buy anything. So far they hadn't saved a dime.

Another month passed and a new flock of bills came in. Looking them over, Barry was mildly surprised to find that they totaled less than on the month previous. Considerably less. This puzzled him. He checked over the items and discovered that statements from exclusive women's shops were conspicuously lacking. He frowned. Alvina still looked as smart as ever, still wore new gowns and hats and shoes.

For just a moment an ugly suspicion flashed across Barry's mind. Alvina was dressing as expensively as ever, yet the monthly bills revealed that she was buying less. Where, then, was she getting her new clothes? Or where was she getting the money to pay for them?

He dismissed the thought with a gesture of irritation. He was a fool to even consider such a thing.

In the weeks that followed, however, the ugly suspicion kept asserting itself despite his best efforts, provoked by the fact that each time they went out Alvina was expensively gowned and hatted in clothes that were new and bore the trademarks of the smart shops. She was getting them somewhere and Barry wasn't paying for them, a fact evidenced by the following month's statement.

Barry allowed two more months to slip by before he broke down. Then it was (he assured himself) curiosity more than suspicion that prompted his inquiry.

Alvina looked at him queerly, if not guiltily, when he asked the question. And then suddenly she sighed deeply and assumed the well-you've-found-me - out - I - might - as-well-tell attitude.

"You'll probably think it dreadful of me, darling, but — well, after three months of our present hectic existence I came to realize that we were defeating our own purpose. We weren't saving a cent, and we weren't as happy. Yet we had to keep up appearances. I began studying the situation and I caught on to the fact that everywhere we traded merchants and dressmakers and shop owners charged us according to what they thought we could pay.

"So I fell to thinking, and at last I contrived a way to beat them at their own game. I simply went down to So and So's and ordered three or four gowns sent up on approval. If we were going out that night I'd wear one, and return them all the next day. I did the same with hats. It worked fine. I had a new hat and a new gown from the right shops every time we went out and only occasionally would I have to buy one. Also, it gave me an opportunity to save money—"

Alvina broke off, because Barry was staring at her in amazement. But the look was tinged with relief. He grinned. "Well, I'll be—'Vina, suppose we don't wait till we get our nest egg of a hundred thousand? Let's be satisfied with quarter of that much and live the way we want to."

"Grand!" said Alvina. "I did feel guilty about it. It'll be fun and much more satisfactory being honest with ourselves once more—and trying to save money honestly!"

FINANCIAL TIP

She—Father says we have little in common.

He—Well, you could put your money in a joint account.

HOT ONE FOR HIM

Weary William—Yep, I might say that I have my office under my hat.

Tattered Tom—Yep, and I s'pose you've a lot of desk room for rent in it, too.

NO BOONDOGGLING

"Can you swim?"

"When there's no man around to teach me."

COMMON PRACTICE

"There have been quite a few robberies 'round town lately."

"Isn't it awful? Our rent was raised some time ago."

NO RUNS

Jim—Well, Tom, how do you like your new wife?

Tom—She's just like an umpire. She never thinks I'm safe, when I'm out.

THOSE WRINKLES

"Anyway, I've got twice as many lines as you have."

"And they show plain even through your heavy makeup."

MODEST SARAH

Miss Willing—Sarah, if Mr. Simple calls while I'm out, hold him until I return.

Sarah—Oh, miss, sure I wouldn't like to do that.

Portrait of Kittens Done in Stitchery

Pattern No. 5604

How can you resist this appealing pair of kittens? Their "portrait" on a pillow top or picture will add charm to your home aside from your pleasure in making it. And how effective it is, worked quickly in colorful floss, the crosses an easy 8 to the inch. Since the motif requires but the merest outline, you're finished before you know it!

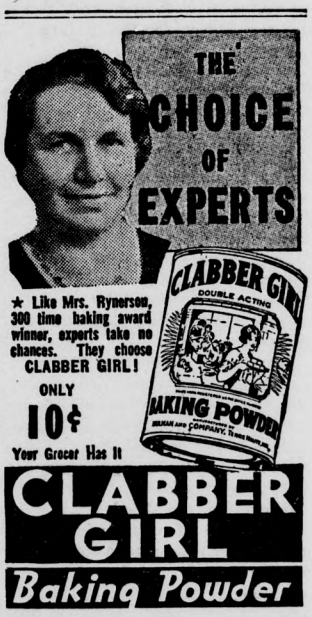
In pattern 5604 you will find a transfer pattern of these kittens 13¼ by 14 inches; a color chart and key, material requirements; illustrations of all stitches needed.

To obtain this pattern send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to the Sewing Circle Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth St., New York, N. Y.

Write plainly pattern number, your name and address.

General Election Day

General election day falls on November 3 this year. It is a holiday everywhere in the United States except Alaska, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Ohio, Philippines and Vermont. In Ohio it is a half-holiday. In several Illinois cities it is a holiday.



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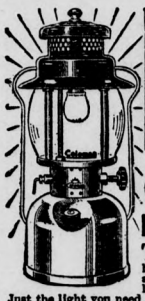
—Geo. Herbert.



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DON'T BE TOO SURE. WHY NOT TRY CUTICURA?
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SOAP AND OINTMENT

POULTRY

PARASITE CONTROL TO IMPROVE FLOCK

Poultrymen Can Help the Birds by Routing Lice.

By O. C. UFFORD, Extension Poultryman, Colorado State College.—WNU Service.

Poultry producers can improve the vigor and producing capacity of their flocks by controlling poultry parasites.

Internal parasites such as round worms and tape worms are increasing, but may easily be prevented by growing young stock on ground that has been plowed and used for crop production or on ground that has not been used by poultry for at least one year.

External parasites such as lice and mites can readily be controlled. The former may be eliminated by applying nicotine sulphate to the roosts or by using sodium chloride as a dip or by sprinkling the dry powder into the plumage of individual birds.

For the control of mites strong spraying material such as commercial dips, is recommended. These may be painted or sprayed on the roosts, walls and floors of the chicken house.

It is during the warm months that parasites multiply most rapidly and become a serious menace to the poultry flock. These pests are responsible for much of the poor health and lack of vigor among many flocks.

Best Time to Caponize From Two to Four Months

Cockerels may be caponized at from two to four months of age or at from 1½ to 2 pounds in weight, the weight being a better guide than the age. They should be kept without food for from 24 to 36 hours previous to the operation and by themselves for a few days thereafter, being then fed the usual ration. The American breeds, notes an authority in the Rural New-Yorker — Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes and others of this class are preferred for medium - weight capons, weighing from 8 to 10 pounds at maturity. The heavy breeds, such as the Jersey Giants, Light Brahmas and others of this class will make capons weighing over 10 pounds. The Barred Rocks are the most popular of breeds for caponizing and the yellow skinned breeds have some preference in most markets. Market demand is greatest from November to April and the heavier capons are preferred. Records show that it takes from 9 to 10 pounds of feed to produce a pound of weight, the cost of this being the largest item in the expense account.

Unless exceptional opportunities for limiting production costs or obtaining superior prices in the market are available, it is a question whether there is any profit in keeping chicks of broiler age for sale as capons, though these latter fowls are of unquestioned superiority to mature fowls on the table.

Testing for Pullorum

There are several methods of testing birds for pullorum disease. In all cases the basic principle involved is the same as in the test for avian or bovine tuberculosis infectious abortion in cattle typhoid in humans etc. In the case of pullorum testing, says a writer in the Montreal Herald, the procedure is briefly this. A sample of blood of a bird is brought into contact with a standardized suspension of Salmonella Pullorum organisms in a saline solution. This liquid is called antigen. When antigen comes into contact either with the blood or serum of the infected bird a definite reaction takes place which can be easily observed by an experienced technician. If properly conducted the test is very effective in detecting the reactors, which should then be immediately culled out and sent to market.

Substitute for Green Feed

Where green feed is not available a balanced laying mash reinforced with a potent fish oil should be kept before the birds at all times. The addition of from 5 to 7 and one-half per cent of alfalfa leaf meal will in most cases provide ample insurance for the lack of this green feed. Where possible dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal should be used. The use of this leaf meal and a good laying mash should keep the birds in a good healthy laying condition, says the North Carolina State College.

Salt Additions Desirable

Good chicks have been grown with rations that did not contain any common salt (sodium chloride) addition. Rations that carried as much as a 5 per cent of common salt appear to be mildly injurious. It is true, says the Wisconsin Agriculturist, that generous supplies of chlorine are needed to make hydrochloric acid in the stomach which aids in protein digestion. The results secured seem to show quite definitely that it is well to add from one-half to one pound of salt to each hundred pounds of chick mash.

Solving Midseason Dress Problem

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

WHEN summer clothes begin to take on a jaded and somewhat worse-for-wear "has been" air, and you are loath to force the season by donning advance fall fashions before the psychological moment arrives, then what? Aye, that's the problem that has destroyed perfectly good dispositions and peace of mind of the fair sex throughout decades and decades of time.

However, we are not going to be tantalized and tormented with such momentous worries this midseason, for good news concerning this question is winging its way fashionward at this very moment. Tidings of great cheer, they are told in terms of dresses and suits tailored of the black or dark-toned silk sheers, nets and laces which have come into favor of late as they never came before. These cool and comfortable dark sheers are a perfect blend from summer to fall. In such you are sure to hold poise and serenity in the assurance that you will be smartly and appropriately costumed all through the prologue which nature and the weather man play to autumn. In fact, no wardrobe may be said to be complete these days without at least one tailored black or dark sheer in its collection.

Acquire a two-piece gown of black silk marquisette as shown to the left in the illustration and your between-season dress trials will vanish like dew on a sunny morn. In regard to selecting a sheer for dependable wear, perhaps a few words of advice will not come amiss. When you buy, insist on a weave of guaranteed quality. In order to get maximum service and real joy and satisfaction in the costume you rely upon to carry you through the between-season valiantly, the sheer of which it is made should be nothing less than pure silk and fast dye. Perish the thought of a shoddy black that is apt to take on a greenish bilious cast as cheaper blacks in cheaper weaves are wont to do. Buy pure silk and your dress will wear dependably. As to the smart styling of the model pictured, note that it is a tunic costume. Newly arriving fashions verify previous reports that the tunic will continue to be the big idea for fall. The large black buttons that fasten this tunic, also the modish short sleeve and the white jabot, register important fashion details.

Advance fashions tell of the emphasis placed on the princess silhouette for both dresses and coats as the print costume with full-length princess coat of the print in this group demonstrates. The print is black and wine on a cream ground. There is increasing interest shown for wine and red shades and they are regarded as color "firsts" for fall and winter. An innovation is the use of velvet revers on coats and jackets after the manner noted in this costume. This coat-dress qualifies admirably as an ideal midsummer costume. Its sheer print guarantees comfort while its modish velvet revers tune to the march of time that leads to fall days.

In the redingote made of fine black lace as portrayed to the right, answer to the midseason dress problem is given in no uncertain terms. A lace redingote such as this may be worn over different dresses converting the simplest frock into a costume of style distinction. For formal wear pose it over a black satin slip. What could make a more charming hostess or dinner gown than the redingote of black lace topping a white cotton pique foundation as here illustrated. The soft pique collar and perky bow lend fetching accents to this costume. You'll love a black lace redingote or jacket over your summer pastel silk crepe frocks. Try out the idea. You will find it well worth while. Separate lace jackets are smart, too, in either black or white.

© Western Newspaper Union.

TYROLEAN JACKET

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

Here is a little indispensable jacket you will want to wear with your culottes or shorts. It is made of white linen bound in bright colors like copen, red, navy or black with silver buttons. It is colorful and has the decorative buttons because it is of Tyrolean inspiration. Much of the fashionable sportswear this season reflects influence of Austrian peasant dress. The outstanding fashion note of this attractive jacket is the hand-quilted Trapunto design at the neck and on the pockets and sleeves. The vogue for hand-quilting is growing into a most outstanding style movement.

Pique for Toque

White pique flowers make a summer toque.

GLACE KID IS NEW FALL GLOVE STYLE

The smartest gloves this fall will be "smooth." There is a definite revival, to quote Vogue, "of the firm, moulded hand," possibly following the moulded silhouette, the moulded bust and moulded hips, which will be featured for fall. As the high style leather of the coming season, Paris is consequently sponsoring thin, supple glace kid. It has always been a standby and favorite, but now it is coming up rapidly in the fashion world.

Since three out of the four gloves Molyneux will show with his collection are glace kid, it goes without saying that the smartest women in Paris and this country will adopt the fashion. Fashions, as a whole, are becoming more and more feminine and the glace glove is but a natural result of that trend. Thin, smooth leather is the most flattering a woman can wear. It outlines the shape of her hand and makes her fingers appear long and slender.

Color is again a dominant note. Colored gloves are not going out of style. On the contrary, the fashion will be harnessed to practical, sensible shades of which some will become almost staples.

Prints and Big Hats

Colorful prints, broad-brimmed hats, and strap pumps with high built-up heels are favorites among outdoor diners at Manhattan's fashionable terrace cafes during the noon hour.

Choosing Corsages

A good principle to follow in selecting a corsage or shoulder bouquet is that the large flowers look best on the tall woman, small ones on a short woman.

On Success for Women—

Are They Failures Because of Lack of Something to Do?

IN A recently published symposium of twenty-eight authorities on the present status of women, one well-known writer tries to explain women's failure. She says it is natural for women to fail. For "it is out of the necessity for food and shelter and for providing for the family that most men have fashioned success, and the lack of this insistent necessity has been a great handicap on the activities of women."

"What they have had to do," we are told, "women have often done very well indeed. Crises of illness in their children call forth from mothers efforts that in other phases would be termed heroic. Likewise, during the World war, women faced danger and loss gallantly, and they were happier than at any other time in this Twentieth century. But there are today so few things that women have got to do."

If our readers find that ridiculous, I am glad they agree with me, says a noted writer on subjects pertaining to women. To call women failures because more men are in "Who's Who," because less women than men have made positions for themselves in the professions and industries of the country, is preposterous on the face of it. It leaves entirely out of account the fact that success cannot be measured by rule of thumb, that it is a relative term. Suppose a woman who might have made a successful office manager, a well-known author, or a famous psychologist, chooses instead to give the major portion of her time and interest to raising a family. Is she a failure? That phase of the question has been so often and so ably discussed that I shall not try to add to it.

However, in the statements that men have a head start for success in the necessity to provide for a family, and that women are at a disadvantage because today "there are so few things they have got to do," there is food for thought, and, perhaps, for discussion, by our readers.

While it is undoubtedly true that the success of many men has grown out of their necessity to earn a living, there are countless thousands to whom that necessity has been the obstacle between them and success. There, again, it is the question of what is meant by success. It seems to me that acquiring wealth is only one kind of success, and it is success only to the man who started out with that as an object. And I have known personally men whose connotation of success was making a worthwhile contribution in certain of the arts or sciences, men with ability and talent for the work of their dreams, who failed because of the necessity for the daily grind in a gainful occupation.

As to there being "so few things that women have got to do" — isn't the emancipation of women from complete absorption in domestic or other duties their great opportunity for growth? In Europe, the American woman is regarded as notoriously her husband's superior in matters of mental growth amd cultural attainment. The reason is obvious, of course, in his preoccupation with breadwinning which sets her free for the higher aims of self-improvement and cultural and civic betterment for her community. Isn't that one kind of success?

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Smiles

A Gentle Hint

Sailor (to Benign Old Gentleman)—An adventurous life I've led. Had an operation a little while ago. After I'd come to, the doctor told me he'd left a sponge inside me. Let it be, I said, and there it is to this day.

"Does it pain you?" his listener inquired.

"No pain at all, but—I do get terribly thirsty!"

HIS HANDICAP

"Pa, why did you never become rich?"

"I guess I married too young in life, my boy."

Found Impossible

"It can't be done," said the young woman, despondently.

"What can't be done?" asked the policeman who was pulling her out of her wrecked car.

"Lighting a cigarette, using a lipstick, powdering my nose, and steering the car at the same time," she sighed.

Heavy to Sink It

"Money is round and made to roll," said a spendthrift to the miser.

"That's your way of looking at it," replied the latter. "I say that money is flat and made to pile up."

YOU NEVER SAW SO MUCH TIRE FOR YOUR MONEY!

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TWO EXTRA LAYERS OF GUM-DIPPED CORDS UNDER THE TREAD—This patented Firestone feature cushions road shocks, protects against punctures and gives longer life.

LONGER NON-SKID MILEAGE — The non-skid tread is wider, flatter, with more and tougher rubber on the road, giving longer wear and thousands of extra miles.

LOW PRICES — Volume production makes these low prices possible.

THE FIRESTONE NAME AND GUARANTEE — Every Firestone Standard Tire bears the Firestone name, your guarantee of *greater safety, dependability* and *economy*. See your nearest Firestone Auto Supply and Service Stores or Firestone Dealer today and equip your car.

Firestone STANDARD

SIZE	PRICE
4.50-20	$7.45
4.50-21	7.75
4.75-19	8.20
5.00-19	8.80
5.25-17	9.45
5.25-18	9.75
5.50-17	10.70
5.50-19	11.20
6.00-17 H.D.	14.30
6.00-20 H.D.	15.55
6.50-19 H.D.	17.45

Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

FOR TRUCKS AND BUSES

FIRST GRADE MATERIALS AND EXPERT WORKMANSHIP—The Firestone Standard Truck Tire gives long non-skid mileage —blowout protection—dependable service.

GUM-DIPPED CORD BODY — Gum-Dipping prevents internal friction and heat, giving extra strength and blowout protection.

TWO EXTRA LAYERS OF GUM-DIPPED CORDS UNDER THE TREAD — Prevents tread separation. Specially compounded rubber in two outer plies from bead to bead rivets sidewalls securely to cord body preventing ply separation.

TWIN BEADS WITH CORD REINFORCE — Twin beads give tire firm seat on rim. The beads are tied into the cord body by the special Firestone method of cord reinforce, making the tire one unit of greater strength.

FIRESTONE NAME AND GUARANTEE — Assures greater safety, dependability and economy.

Firestone STANDARD FOR TRUCKS AND BUSES

SIZE	PRICE
6.50-20	$21.95
7.00-20	29.10
7.50-20	35.20
30x5	21.30

Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

Firestone SENTINEL

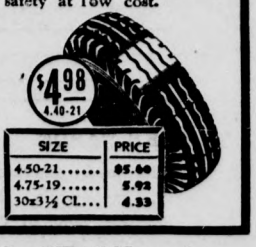
An outstanding value in its price class—backed by the Firestone name and guarantee.

SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	$6.05
4.75-19	6.40
5.00-19	6.85
5.25-18	7.60
FOR TRUCKS AND BUSES	
6.00-20 H. D.	$14.90
30x5 H. D.	18.65
32x6 H. D.	31.70

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

Firestone COURIER

A good tire for owners of small cars giving new tire safety at low cost.



SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	$5.00
4.75-19	5.92
30x3½ Cl.	4.33

Listen to the Voice of Firestone, Monday evenings, over N. B. C.—WEAF Network

Fraternal

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. Stated meetings held on the first Monday of each month.

Mark S. Stocker, W. M.
T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.

Roy Kosich, N. G.
Walter Smily, Secretary

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World's ONLY Water-proofed Toothbrush —keeps teeth REALLY WHITE

● Does your toothbrush turn limp when wet? Then it *can't* keep your teeth clean! THROW IT AWAY. Use the brush with the *water-proofed* bristles—DR. WEST'S. *Cannot get soggy;* gives 60% better cleansing. Sterilized, sealed germ-proof in glass. 10 colors.

SPECIAL OFFER
Send one dime with coupon below and get
7 POMPEIAN FACE CREAMS and POWDERS FOR TRIAL
Send that coupon now. Try the new Pompeian 4-feature Face Powder. It gives you fine texture, enchanting odor, proper shade and "cling" .... all in one powder. And the face creams ... tissue, cleansing and massage ... they'll leave your skin thoroughly cleansed, smooth as silk and supple.
Regular sizes at your drug counter 55c and 65c

POMPEIAN COMPANY, Bloomfield, N. J.
Enclosed find 10c for which please send me 7 Pompeian Face Creams and Powders.
Name
Address
City

TO LAKE TAHOE

Richard Mills and daughter, Miss Dorothy, accompanied by Mrs. C. A. Bowling, went to Tahoe Monday to spend ten days at the Mills cottage.

YOU KNOW ME, AL
HELLO KEEFE, OLD BOY. GEE, I AIN'T SET THE OLD OPTICS ON YOU SINCE THAT NIGHT YOU LEFT ME FLAT IN CHICAGO
WELL, IF I HADN'T OF SNEAKED AWAY I'D OF BEEN BANKRUPT IF ONE OF THEM GALS HAD ORDERED A ASPERIN TABLET
171
The Town Was Full Of Strangers
THAT WAS A SWELL LITTLE PARTY WE HAD GOIN THERE. BUT THE WAY THOSE TWO GALS ATE WAS NOBODY'S BUSINESS
I'LL SAY THEY COULD. I DIDN'T GET ENOUGH CHANGE OUTTA THAT TEN DOLLAR BILL TO TELEPHONE YOU I WASN'T COMIN' BACK
WELL, I WAS WONDERING WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO YOU AND SO DID THE GALS
I SEEN ONE OF THEM ON THE AVENUE TODAY BUT SHE DIDN'T SEE ME
American News Features, Inc.
By RING LARDNER
SO SHE TOLD ME
DICK BORGMAN

FROM REDWOOD

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Rollins and daughter of Redwood City were guests of Mrs. Rollins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Collins of McCoy avenue Tuesday. Rollins is a teacher in the art department of Redwood City high school.

UNION SERVICES

Sunday morning the Congregational and Methodist churches will unite for 11 o'clock service, which will be held in the latter church with the Rev. Edwin Bowling delivering the sermon Evening services will be held as usual in each church, the Methodist at 7:30 and the Congregational at 7:45.

ARMY DOCTOR PRESCRIBES FOR STOMACH

Needless Misery and Suffering of Many People Greatly Relieved When Acids and Poisons Cleaned Out

MILLIONS of people are sick today because their stomach isn't digesting food properly, because their bowels are clogged Fermenting food causes a sour taste. Foul-

H. L. Williams, Prominent Medicine Manufacturer, who brings medicinal formula, perfected during World War, to this city.

smelling gas distends the stomach and pains the heart. Congested food decays in intestines, spreading poisons throughout the system.

A World War Medicine

These common conditions may be quickly overcome by the prescription of an ex-army doctor, developed during the World War to keep our soldiers fit. Now, this prescription enjoys national sale as Williams' S.L.K. Formula. It is sold with this distinct understanding—that the user gets his money back if he fails to say, after taking S.L.K., "I feel great!"

Money-Back Guarantee

Did you ever get a doctor to write a prescription under a money-back guarantee? No! So you can realize how effective Williams' S.L.K. Formula must be to sell to thousands of sick people, with practically no refunds. This medicine certainly gets results! It's a great tonic for your stomach, overcoming nausea, indigestion, gas, bloat. It flushes poisons from Kidneys by its diuretic action and stimulates liver action to furnish stomach with bile needed to stimulate digestion. Relieves you from getting up nights with weak bladder. Gives bowels a great cleansing. You'll feel better tomorrow if you take Williams' S.L.K. Formula tonight. Sold only by Shadle's Drug Store on guarantee of "Satisfaction or Money Back!"

How To Reduce Varicose Veins

Rub Gently Upward Toward the Heart as Blood in Veins Flows That Way

Many people have become despondent because they have been led to believe that there is no remedy that will reduce swollen veins and bunches.

If you will get a two-ounce original bottle of Moone's Emerald Oil (full strength) at any first-class drug store and apply it night and morning as directed you should quickly notice an improvement. Continue to apply Emerald Oil until the veins and bunches are reduced.

Moone's Emerald Oil is a harmless, yet most powerful penetrator and two ounces last a very long time. Indeed, so powerful is Emerald Oil that old chronic sores and ulcers are often entirely healed. It has brought much comfort to worried people all over the country.

For generous sample send 10 cents (silver or stamps) to cover cost—mailing—packing to Dept. A.M., International Laboratories, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

WHEREAS, on June 10, 1929, Fleury K. Bartholomew and Hattie F. Bartholomew, his wife, as trustors, executed to Fred J. Bohrman, Jr., as trustee, and A. S. Collins and Amy Collins, as beneficiaries, a certain deed of trust as security for the payment of a certain promissory note for $2000.00, executed of even date therewith, said deed of trust being of record in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, in Volume 472 of Official Records, page 110 et seq.;

AND WHEREAS said trustors are in default in the payment of both the principal and interest due under said note and deed of trust;

And the Notice of Default required by law having been duly recorded on May 22, 1936;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the written application of the beneficiary, under said deed of trust, which has been heretofore made to me, and in accordance with the terms of said deed of trust, and the provisions of law applicable thereto, and to satisfy said indebtedness, and all amounts due or to become due under said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, hereby give notice that on September 19, 1936, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the County Court House in San Jose, Santa Clara County, California, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash that certain real property situate in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point on the Easterly line of Lot 8 of the Zeri Hamilton Estate Partition distant thereon South 16.7435 chs. from the point of intersection of the center line of Hamilton Avenue with the dividing line between said Lot 8 and Lot 9 of the Zeri Hamilton Estate Partition according to the Map of the same hereinafter referred to; said point of commencement being marked by a stake C-1 set for the most North Easterly corner of that certain 4 acre tract conveyed by Fleury K. Bartholomew and wife to Irma S. Clark by deed recorded November 30, 1918 in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, thence North 89 degrees 57 minutes West 2.909 chs. to a stake marked C-2; thence North 3.4375 chs. to a stake marked C-3; thence South 89 degrees 57 minutes East 2.909 chs. to a point on the said Easterly line of Lot 8 and thence South along said dividing line 3.4375 chs. to the place of commencement. Being a part of Lot 8 of the Zeri Hamilton Partition as designated on the Map of the Referee filed in the Case entitled Samuel B. Hamilton et al vs. Zeri Hamilton No. 4752.

Together with an easement for the purpose of ingress and egress over and along a certain strip of land 16 feet in width the Easterly line of which begins at the Northeast corner of the property above described and running thence Northerly along the Easterly line of Lot 8 above referred to, to the center line of Hamilton avenue as granted by Herman Bornhorst, et ux, to Fleury K. Bartholomew by Deed dated October 23, 1894 and recorded October 23, 1894 in Volume 175 of Deeds ,at page 217.

Dated: August 24, 1936.

FRED J. BOHRMAN, JR., Trustee.

C. B. Wooster, Atty. for said Trustee, 318 Beans Bldg., San Jose, Calif.

(Aug. 27; Sept. 3-10-17-1936)

Mission

tory placed a value of $155,000 upon the mission property, not including the church and church ornaments. When Governor Micheltorena returned the missions to the Franciscans in 1843 the padres made an effort to recover their herds of cattle and horses and other assets, but failed. The fields were overrun with weeds and neglected. The missionaries were surrounded by devastation and asked to be relieved. On May 5, 1846, Gov. Pio Pico, who sold all but one of the missions to private individuals and friends, disposed of Mission San Jose to Andres Pico and J. B. Alvarado for $12,000.

An earthquake destroyed the chapel in 1868. The new chapel was built on the foundations of the old, but in no way resembles it. A portion of the old monastery remains and efforts have been made at restoration. In 1884 an orphanage was erected for young men who wished to study for the priesthood and in 1891 a modern orphanage took its place and is conducted by the Dominican Sisters. Some of the old olive trees planted by the early padres remain.

VISIT AT COAST

Mrs. Anna Sawyer and daughter Miss Irene spent Tuesday at Santa Cruz with another daughter, Mrs. George Fowler.

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Freight trains nowadays act like express specials. New freight schedules are so fast, I sometimes wonder if everything has to be delivered day before yesterday.

Many of our passenger trains are running faster schedules, too. Well, one thing is sure. We make faster runs, but the first railroad commandment is still "Safety First." That's one rule they won't change.

Western railroads and allied industries provided jobs for 750,000 workers last year. Some of them live in our town. Good neighbors.

Passenger fares are now the lowest in history with substantial reductions on round trips. And no more surcharge for riding in sleeping cars.

This Free pick-up-and-delivery of less than carload freight—I heard some traveling salesmen talking about it on the train yesterday. They said it saves shippers a lot of money and centers all responsibility on the railroad. The railroad picks up the freight at shipper's door and delivers it at receiver's door. Of course, the local delivery men get the haul from door-to-car and car-to-door at both ends. But the railroad handles the whole transaction.

When railroads are busy, I notice towns along the railroad are prosperous. The merchants put more ads in the newspapers.

We are proud of railroad achievements, appreciate the public's good will and increased patronage, and pledge continued progress.

...Railroad Jim
WESTERN RAILROADS
and THE PULLMAN COMPANY

IT'S AMAZING!
WHAT $88 WILL BUY IN A MODERN
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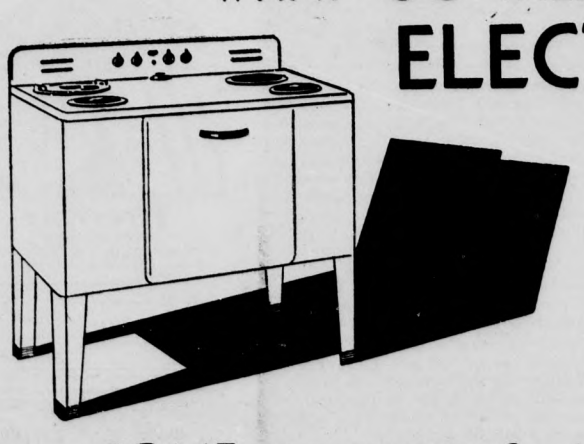

Here is one of the greatest values on the market today — an up-to-the-minute electric range at a price certain to meet the restrictions of the most modest purse. You will be thrilled with its beauty. You will praise its simp.. yet precisely accurate temperature control. Remember too, that the above low price is with terms as low as $3 a month with three years to pay, if you wish.

COME AND SEE THESE RANGE BARGAINS TODAY!

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